

A History of Jacob Kinsey

(Jacob Kintzy)

And

His Descendants

—————

Wm. Kinsey, A. B., B. D.



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And

## His Descendants



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# A HISTORY OF JACOB KINSEY

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And

## HIS DESCENDANTS



By

Wm. Kinsey, A. B., B. D.

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1934

But even though you be sprung in direct line from Hercules, if you show a low-born meanness, that long succession of ancestors whom you disgrace are so many witnesses against you; and this grand display of their tarnished glory but serves to make your ignominy more evident.—*Boileau*.



1529112

*TO MY ESTEEMED FRIEND AND COUSIN*  
*FRANK B. KINZEY*  
*IS THIS HISTORY DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR*

There is history in all men's lives.—*Shakespeare*.

Let us strive to improve ourselves, for we cannot remain stationary: one either progresses or retrogrades.—*Mme. du Deffand*.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold.—*Proverbs*.



## P R E F A C E

This volume is a history of Jacob Kinsey (Kintzy), 1769-1851, and his descendants. It does not claim to be exhaustive. It might have been more complete had time and money permitted. It is the result of a "work on the side," a pleasant one indeed and of great interest. The writer has been interested in these family traditions and history for more than twenty-five years.

As indicated, this is not an attempt at the history of all the Kinseys in America. That is quite a larger task, and awaits someone who has the time and the means to do it. However, Appendix II in this volume deals briefly with the beginnings of the Kinseys in America.

It is out of a heart of love and respect for my kin and ancestry that I write this volume. Mistakes and unpleasantries are passed by. We have faith that magnifying the good, and minimizing the bad, will be the more helpful, and inspire all of us on to nobler lives. This is true in the lives of men like Washington, Webster, Franklin, etc.

WM. KINSEY.

August, 1934.

New Windsor, Md.

People will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors.—*Burke*.

It has long seemed to me that it would be more honorable to our ancestors to praise them in words less, but in deeds to imitate them more.—*Horace Mann*.

There may be, and there often is, indeed, a regard for ancestry which nourishes only a weak pride; as there is also a care for posterity, which only disguises an habitual avarice, or hides the workings of a low and groveling vanity. But there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart.—*Daniel Webster*.



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FOR A' THAT AND A' THAT

Is there, for honest poverty,  
That hangs his head, and a' that?  
The coward-slave, we pass him by,  
We dare be poor for a' that!  
For a' that and a' that,  
Our toils obscure, and a' that;  
The rank is but the guinea stamp;  
The man's a gowd for a' that.

What though on hamely fare we dine,  
Wear hodden-gray, and a' that;  
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,  
A man's a man for a' that.  
For a' that and a' that,  
Their tinsel show and a' that:  
The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,  
Is king o' men for a' that.

—Burns.



## CHAPTER I

### Introduction

The writing of family history, like history in general, is more or less a difficult task. This is due to the fact that many of the sources for materials and information are silent as the grave. Death long since has closed the door to much history, and we knock in vain for the door to open. Therefore, our family history is necessarily incomplete, a fact that is common to all family histories.

Our forefathers, in most cases at least, left us no records of their ancestry. They talked of their immediate foreparents to their children. The information scarcely went beyond the children's children. The lack of a proper appreciation of ancestry and descent was no doubt due to the type of civilization, in turn, due to the civil and religious conditions of governments of the previous centuries. No doubt migrating figured greatly in the matter also. Obviously they were not concerned in the keeping of family records.

For some reason or other, we have been interested in our family history since boyhood. My grandmother told many stories and incidents which indelibly impressed themselves upon my mind. She passed on a few records to the writer. Interest grew. Father was able to give much information; also uncles and aunts. Wills from the Court House records; letters; records of Warrant and Patent, and Draft in the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., have been most valuable as sources of information. The "First Census of the United States, 1790"; also "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," proved resourceful in information, especially for the English Kinseys; The Bedford Gazette. The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C., made available valuable information concerning Jacob Kintzy as based on the census of 1850 (schedules for Napier township, Bedford County, Pa.), etc.

In this connection we wish to express our appreciation and thanks to Mr. William A. Moore, Director of Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., for his courtesy and kindness shown while in his department making our research, and for his further assistance given in answered correspondence. Our thanks are due Mrs. Jessica Ferguson, Gene-

alogist (State Library, Harrisburg), for kindly assistance. We also thank our many kin who furnished the names of their families, etc. Particularly would we mention Frank B. Kinzey, Johnstown, Pa.; Dr. E. D. Kinsey, Evans City, Pa.; Iva Kinsey McKim, Prague, Okla.; Calvin O. Kinzey, Cleveland, O.; Etc.

This history is written primarily for the Kinseys and those who may have kindred interests; and since there are no outstanding characters in church or state, it may be of little interest to others. From a simple rural pioneer family the descendants have risen and entered most of the professions of life. Incidentally, it supplies a bit of history of the early settlement of the western part of Bedford Co., Pa. There were, however, some Kinseys of prominence in Colonial affairs, of the English descent.

Other reasons for writing our family history are given in the chapter on Genealogy.

WM. KINSEY.

August, 1934.  
New Windsor, Md.

## CHAPTER II

### Genealogy

Genealogy has been termed: The Science of Personal Identification. When Paul advised Timothy and Titus to shun genealogies he was advising against such genealogies, Jewish fables, questions, etc., as had to do with the origin of matter, evil, good, etc. They were Theologic-philosophic questions which to argue about got them nowhere. Simply because it involved much that had to be taken on faith. The "genealogies" as Paul speaks of them refers doubtless to the "emanations" of Gnosticism, "the science falsely so called."

Genealogies as treated by the Family Historian is not a matter of Theology, rather it is a matter of general knowledge and eugenics as it may pertain to one's kin. One's genealogy should be a challenge to race improvement. Booker T. Washington once said that it was easier to be a descendant than an ancestor. The descendant has no choice as to whom he shall be and how he shall be born. But an ancestor does possess power and influence over descendants. Someone has said that we should begin training the child two hundred years before it is born. What a challenge to any ancestor!

In most cases there is much to be proud of in one's family history. The late Bishop Quayle of the Methodist Church, of blessed memory, once said that he started to climb his family tree and found a man hanging on the first limb, and so didn't go any further. We would say, Go on climbing. The much that is good and interesting that is further up the tree by far overshadows the little that mars. Families such as the Jukes are exceptions of course. It is within one's power to improve the tree. Take your bearings, and then decide to be a good ancestor.

It is a common thing to buy a calf at a public sale and at the same time receive papers containing the pedigree of the calf, which may run back to England as the case may be, and through many years at that. We are taking great interest in the pedigrees of horses, cattle, chickens, dogs, and cats. Why? That they may be well born. We want the best. Should we take any less interest in our descendants? Not if we desire to give them a good birthright, a legacy that will be a blessing to them, and glorify their Creator. We should give our descendants a good pedigree. Humans are more than brutes.



### *Famous Genealogies*

Perhaps the most noted genealogy in the world is the genealogy of Jesus Christ. It runs all the way back to Adam who was the son of God. There are over sixty persons in the line. It embodied Gentiles or foreigners some of which the Jews were not very proud. But so it is with any genealogy. This may be our comfort.

The Jews themselves were "the stock of Abraham." And back of Abraham were the Babylonians, and back of them, I suppose, the son of Noah, who went eastward.

Paul could speak of his own genealogy as "of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of the Hebrews." Ezra could trace his genealogy right back to Aaron the chief priest, a distance in time of more than a thousand years.

But as for the most of us we cannot go very far back with our genealogy, other than that it is European, thence I suppose back to Noah's son who came westward; thence back to Adam and God who made "of one every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." What an ancestor our Adam was! But back of Adam and all, is God. I believe in genealogies. Suppose we did not know of some of the Biblical genealogies, would not many a fundamental premise of sacred truth be wanting?

It will not hurt us to know whence we came, and we ought to know whither we are going. We solicit an interest in genealogy.

### CHAPTER III

#### Jacob Kintzy, July 12, 1769 - June 26, 1851 — Elizabeth Kemp Kintzy, Dec. 6, 1769 - August 31, 1851

Jacob Kintzy, and his wife Elizabeth Kintzy, both born in the year 1769, and died in the year 1851, squatted or settled on the land known as the Jacob Kintzy Improvement, about March 20, 1795. This date of the month and year was sworn to by the elder James Burns as a disinterested witness for Benjamin Kinzey, administrator, when he made application for the Warrant and Patent for the land as taken up, or squatted on by Jacob Kintzy. Elder James Burns gave his oath before Abraham Schell, and Duncan MicMicken, two of the trustees of the peace of Bedford Co., in 1851.

We note, therefore, that this settlement began in the time of George Washington's administration; that Jacob Kintzy and his wife were born seven years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence; and that he and his wife were both twenty-six years old at the time of their settlement on the new homestead. They likely were attracted to the quarters they selected because the wagon road which was cut in 1755 was rebuilt in 1792, on through Bedford, and west. Also the road from Baltimore, leading through Mercersburg and joining the Fort Loudon-Bedford road at McConnellsburg, was already cut or constructed. The rebuilt road (1792) through Bedford Co. opened up that section for settlement, as new roads always do. And this leads us to conclude also that Jacob Kintzy and wife, if they did not come directly from *Germany*, came from Eastern Pennsylvania, or up from Maryland. The writer's father occasionally remarked that he thought his grandparents "came up from Maryland." If so, they likely landed in Baltimore; and that they came by way of Waynesboro, Greencastle, Mercersburg, McConnellsburg, Bedford, etc. The other theory would be that they came from Eastern Pennsylvania (likely landing at Philadelphia) and by way of Carlisle or Shippenburg, Chambersburg, Fort Loudon, McConnellsburg, Bedford, etc. The writer is of the opinion that they came to Bedford Co. by way of Maryland.

Jacob Kintzy and his wife, Elizabeth Kemp Kintzy, were both born in Germany. This we have learned from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C. The United States Census of 1850 provided in its schedule the

name of the "Place of Birth" of citizens. This census shows that both Jacob Kintzy and wife were born in Germany. (See the accompanying chart which is a reproduction of the census blank as was filled out for the Kintzy household, page 22.) It will be noted how the name was spelled by this time; also that their ages differ by two years from that of the family records and by what is on the tombstones in the cemetery. We cannot explain this variation in their years. The spelling of the name will be explained in the next chapter. Just what year Jacob Kintzy and his wife sailed from Germany to America we do not know as yet. Neither do we know from what part of Germany they came, nor whether they were married at the time, nor whether there were other members of their families in the party, nor to or at what port they landed, nor in what ship they came. These things would be of interest to know, and we shall continue our research for these things. Some records and ports of landing have been examined, but thus far we have failed in obtaining the desired information. Time and money have both hindered us also. It was my father's impression Jacob Kintzy and wife Elizabeth were married while yet in Germany. We are inclined to think this correct, because they were both of German nationality and likely learned of each other in Germany, rather than in the sparsely settled America; also because of their ages at time of squatting on the new homestead. Again, because of the large chest—an unmarried young man would not likely in those early days bring more than a bundle or two with him. The large chest, we think, indicates that Jacob Kintzy was married before sailing to America.

If the elder James Burns' testimony be correct, let us think for a little what it meant to squat about the twentieth of March. At the foot of the Allegheny mountains at this time of the year meant lots of cold weather yet. Many large snows fall after this time. Quite frequently there are deep snows in April. Then there are the cold April rains. To penetrate the woods for several miles with whatever household possessions or belongings, perhaps loaded on a crude wagon, or cart, drawn by oxen, and without a road, mostly without even a path, was no mean venture. There in the woods on the twentieth of March without a house, without neighbors, without most of the necessities of life, there at the mercy of the elements, they began battling for an existence. Just how long they were married we do not know. We do know that they were twenty-six years old, and, note this: that on the ninth of April—about



three weeks later—their first child was born, Jacob, Jr. (See the chapter on “Home Life and Incidents” for the account of the death of this child as a young man of twenty-three and his next younger brother John, dying a week apart, and buried in one grave.) This was, indeed, a venture. And in addition to the elements, isolation, etc., they may also have had the experience of new-comers, foreigners, in a strange land.

It is not saying too much when we say that the first house, even before the original log house, was a crude room, or den, constructed out of some poles, bark, brush, and leaves. We wonder how the first night was spent there on the twentieth of March, 1795. Perhaps a night or two was spent on the cart or wagon, with the oxen standing by. We wonder, too, whether it was fair weather, or foul. Perhaps there was snow falling, or the “equinoxial storm,” or rain. We rather like to believe that they were favored by a kind Providence from heaven. “Heaven helps them that help themselves” is a saying that has a great deal of truth in it. It may have been an early spring that year. If so, the elements favored them. They could keep warm much more easily; fell the trees and build the log cabin with speed; break up the soil now cleared of its timber for use in the cabin, and start an early garden or truck patch.

We can imagine a busy couple there for a month or two at least. They indeed had to be. Yet with the first-born about to arrive, the greater burden rested upon the shoulders of our great grandfather necessarily. But how gallant! We should have nothing to complain about nowadays. If Providence favored them with an early spring and good weather, still there were the wild forests and wild beasts, and starvation to be conquered. We like to think of them as having a good summer. No doubt more trees were felled than for building purposes. Much or little ground was cleared off, God’s sunshine broke through and kissed the ground, and warmed it. Seeds were planted, and a tolerably good start made in an early spring. Building, planting, cultivating, was the routine of the summer. As fall and winter approached, we like to think of them as having an ample supply of garden truck, potatoes, pumpkins, beans, cabbage, etc., etc., and perhaps a little grain. The native forests furnished an abundance of wild meat, as deer, bear, turkey, pheasant, rabbit. By the time of fall a fairly good log house or cabin was likely finished. Also some substantial stable for the beasts. As yet, and for a number of years, pigs and chickens could not be kept on account of the wild beasts.



At the close of such a busy summer, no doubt they were pretty well prepared for the coming winter, were thankful to God for the season's fruitage, and for life in its vigorous twenties.

So, in some such manner, began Jacob Kintzy, and his wife Elizabeth, their life at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, in 1795, being thirteen years before the village of Schellsburg was laid out by John Schell (1808); and just three years after the new road was built from Fort Bedford to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), 1792. The Bedford and Stoyestown turnpike road was built over this same survey, practically, in 1815, or twenty years after Jacob and Elizabeth Kintzy settled on their new homestead.

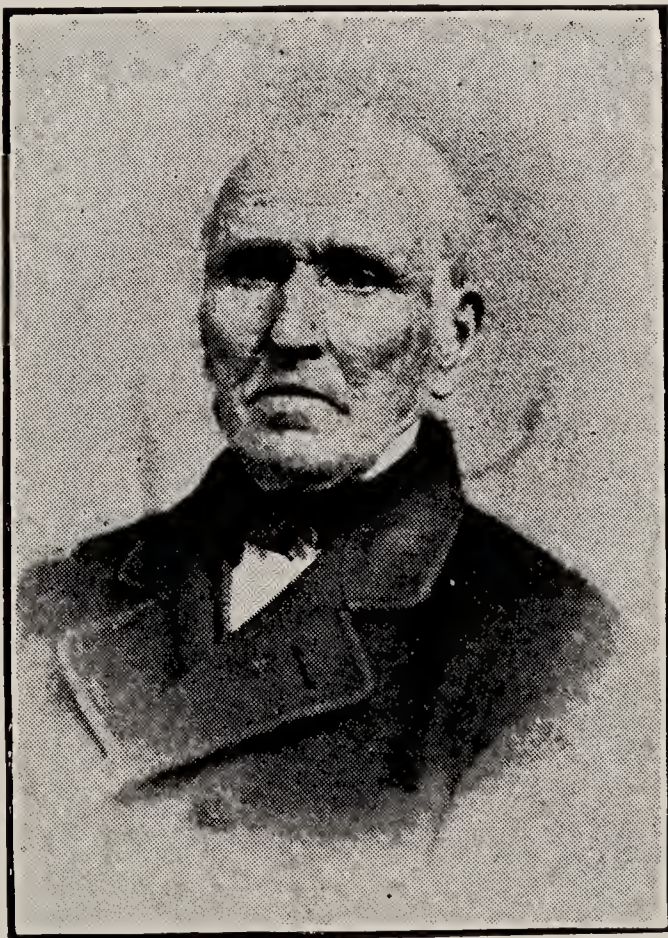
A further word about the history of roads and travel for those days may be of interest and in place. It helps to complete our conception of the life of the people of those Colonial Days; and how the arteries of travel and commerce developed. The roads developed somewhat as follows: First, there was the Indian paths or trails. The Indian always chose the shortest way through the valleys and over the mountains, following, however, easy and good grades. In turn, the hunter followed the same trails. Then the traders with their pack horses followed the hunter. The pack horse trains, which were common in their day, consisted of a long line of pack horses, probably as many as fifteen tethered together, with two men in charge. One man led the foremost horse, while the other followed, watching the packs and urging on the laggards. Two hundred pounds was considered a horse's load. Then the way or trail of the pack horse became the way of the wagon road. It is interesting to note that the engineers of the turnpike and railroads later followed largely the grades of the early Indian, and he perhaps in turn, often followed the trail of the deer. It is said that many of the engineers for the railroads crossing the Recky Mountains followed the trails of the buffalo. So much for the way of the location of many of the early roads.

We are interested in the history or development of the first trunkline road that passed through the vicinity of the original Kinsey homestead, which at the present is the Lincoln Highway. "In May, 1755, the Province of Pennsylvania agreed to send out three hundred men, in order to cut a wagon road from Fort Loudon, to join Braddock's road near the Turkey Foot, or three forks of Yohogania. My brother-in-law, William Smith, Esq., of Conococheague, was appointed commissioner, to have the oversight of these road cutters." (As told by

Colonel James Smith in "Incidents of Border Life," and who himself was one of the three hundred wood cutters, and eighteen years of age at the time. Col. Smith's home, and the Conococheague referred to are in the vicinity of Mercersburg, Pa.) Another source has it, that in the spring of 1755, Colonel James Smith was one of a party of three hundred men helping Colonel James Burd to open a road from Shippensburg to Bedford. There seems to be a little discrepancy in the road cutting accounts, namely, from Fort Loudon to Bedford—whether Colonel Burd was in charge, or William Smith, Esq. Quite likely William Smith was under Colonel Burd. At any rate, the original wagon road (later the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh turnpike, and now the Lincoln Highway) bore the name of "Colonel Burd's Road" west of Bedford. (See Appendix II.) And further, that the wagon road was cut on through west of Bedford ("From Fort Loudon, to join Braddock's road near the Turkey Foot"), Colonel James Smith tells of his own capture by the Indians about five miles west of Bedford, when the cutters were then nearing the Alleghany mountains. (He having been sent back to hurry up some provision wagons.)

The road crossed Bedford Co. by way of Sideling Hill Gap, Rays Hill, Juniata Crossings, Snake Spring, Raystown (now Bedford), Shawnese Cabin (near Schellsburg), and Alleghany "Hill."

Anyhow, 1775 is the year when the present Lincoln Highway was cut from the forest into a wagon road; and doubtless followed the way of the pack horse, etc. It was rebuilt from time to time. Doubtless it was first rebuilt in 1792, from Fort Bedford to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh). Then, the "Bedford and Stoyestown turnpike" was



MICHAEL REED



built in 1815. It will be of interest to note that Michael Reed of Bedford more scientifically located and graded the turnpike from Bedford to Stoyestown; and being a mechanic, he used instruments constructed by his own hands. This was followed by the Lincoln Highway, constructed during Gov. John K. Tenner's administration. It is interesting to note that this highway has been reconstructed from time to time practically over the original surveys, even going back perhaps to the survey of the Indian and the animal of the forest.

As the wagon road succeeded the pack horse trail, so the Conestoga wagon succeeded the pack horse. The Conestoga was distinctly an American vehicle. It was a covered wagon with a bright blue bed, with sideboards of a bright red color. The bottom was curved for the purpose of preventing the goods or freight from slipping too far toward either end of the wagon bed as they went up or down the steep hills or mountains. From four to six or more horses were used in these wagons, according to the load. Trains of these Conestogas, as of the pack horses, often traveled the road in close succession, numbering sometimes as high as one hundred. Taverns and inns were numerous, necessarily so, for the accommodation of the business and traveling public.

With the ushering in of the railroads, the turnpikes ceased to be arteries of freight, and much travel. But strange as it really seems, the turnpike arteries, now in the form of macadam and concrete, has returned to its own again, with autos and trucks carrying travelers and freight; and with gasoline stations and roadhouses taking the places of taverns and inns, some in the same old buildings, remodeled.

Very interesting, indeed, is the history and development of our roadways and arteries of travel and commerce. The original homestead of Jacob Kinsey was just a mile north of the famous highway, at the foot of the Alleghany mountain, by the gap which later bore his name.

#### *An Incident*

Very few incidents in his life are known. The following is one, and is given as told the author by John Bence who now owns three of the tracts of land as divided up by the original will; and who received the story from his grandmother who in turn received it from George Anderson, her father: He (Jacob Kinsey) was either hunting, or scouting, about in the woods, and finally landed up over the mountain, and back to what is now known as the "Lewis Spring," near the old "Dailey Post Office." Here he walked onto and into the Camp of Lewis,

Clark and Conally, three robbers who had located there at the fine spring of mountain water, which ever since has been known as the "Lewis Spring." At the time Jacob Kinsey walked onto this Camp, the three robbers were away. He entered the shack and helped himself to some cheese and other edibles that were there. When the robbers returned they observed that an intruder visited or discovered their headquarters. They detected this because of the tracks, in and out, made in the ashes which were sprinkled around and about the door. (They always spread the ashes about the door on leaving for the purpose of ascertaining whether intruders had visited or discovered the camp in their absence.) When they saw the foot-prints of Jacob Kinsey, they deserted these quarters because of the fact that they now knew that they were discovered, and that their headquarters were no longer a secret.

Those robbers in those days were withdrawn quite a ways back into the woods—by the spring—and from such headquarters, they operated, going out into the settled country and plundered and looted the settlers on the frontiers.

When Jacob Kinsey wandered into this Camp, they were either out on a plundering expedition, or to get supplies for the Camp. One of their places to purchase supplies was at the old "Breastworks" on top of the mountain by what is now the Lincoln Highway, near the "James Pough" property.

*Remark:* The following is the birth and death records of Jacob Kinzey and wife, as preserved in script form and presented to the author by his grandmother Kinsey:

"Jacob Kinzey was born July the 12th 1769 and Departed this Life June the 26th 1851 aged 81 year 11 month and fourteen days."

"Elizabeth a born Kemp Consort of Jacob Kinzey was Born December th 6th 1769 and departed this Life August th 31st 1851 aged 81 year 8 month and 24 Days."



SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in Napier Township, in the County of Bedford, State of Penna., enumerated by me, on the 30th day of August, 1850. Thos. Hughes, Ass't Marshal.

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	Description					Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate Owned	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
		Age	Sex	Color—White, black or mulatto.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
311	318	Jacob Kinsey	78	M		Farmer	1000	Germany					
		Elizabeth Kinsey	78	F				Do					
		Margaret Carr	17	F				Do					

*The above schedule was procured from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.*

## CHAPTER IV

### Kinsey — Spelling of the Name

There has always been a question as to the spelling of the name "Kinsey" until we discovered through the Census Bureau at Washington, D. C., that our ancestor, Jacob Kinsey, 1769-1851, was born in Germany; and further that the Application for the Warrant and Patent from the state by the administrator (Benjamin Kinzey), that the affidavit administered by "the trustees of the peace," the original Will and its signature—all of these original papers and signatures were written "Kintzy." This is simply the German name.

The Kinsey families at the time of the First Census of 1790 show the following spellings: Kinsey, Kense, Kensy, Kincey, Kinzee, Kinzey. There are other spellings, as, Kensey, Kinzie, etc. This difference of spelling is due to the fact that some of the Kinseys came direct from Germany to this country; while others came from England to this country, so that their names were already Anglicized, and spelled "Kinsey." The varieties of spellings other than "Kinsey" is likely due to the fact that the immigrants from Germany, and some from Holland also, were confronted with the problem of just how to transliterate and Anglicise their names. The German Kinseys, and those from Holland differ in spelling to start with.

The Kinseys who came from England almost without exception spell the name "K-I-N-S-E-Y." The first Kinsey to come to this country from England was a John Kinsey who came in the year 1677, to Burlington, N. J., in the boat "Kent." And by the time of 1790, the First Census, there were a total of fifty-three families of Kinseys in the United States. Thirty-one of these families were located in Pennsylvania. (See Appendix II.) This total of course was not all English Kinseys, as the varied spellings indicate, and as the records of immigrants show.

But the Kinseys of this History are the descendants of Jacob Kintzy who was born in Germany. Therefore, we are of German descent. And Kinsey in the German is doubtless spelled: "Kinzy." Transliterated into the English it is: "Kintzy," the German "z" is "ts." And Anglicized it is: "Kinsey" (Kincey, as in one case above), the "s" is sharp, and sounded as in *this* (and not as in *his*), or as "c" in *vice*. Jacob Kintzy signed his will apparently "Kintzi." There is no question about his signature unless it be the last letter "i"

which is plainly an "i," undotted, but which doubtless was meant for a "y" which would be in keeping with the German spelling also. We are inclined to think that he meant the last letter of his signature to his Will to be a "y," since in the original Warrant and Patent for the land as taken up the spelling is "Jacob Kintzy"; also at first in the Will. Later in these same papers it is spelled: "Kintzey"; "Kinzey"; and "Kinsey."

No doubt Jacob Kintzy had a little question in his mind as to the proper way to spell his name, since he is now living in an English country. If he considered the German "z" to be an English "z," then he should have dropped the "t"; but he retained it, which resulted in a mixture. The German "Kinzy," in the English spelled "Kintsy," they dropped the "t," and hence spelled it: "Kinsy," and later no doubt added the "e" which was in keeping with improved English language. So "Kinsey" (with "s" sharp) would be a good translation (not transliteration), or Anglicizing of the German name "Kinzy" (Kintsy).<sup>\*</sup> We have no doubt, whatever, that the English Kinseys originally came from Germany to England, because the ancestors of the English people are the Germans, having settled on the Island in the Fifth Century (See history of Anglo-Saxons). So without doubt the English people themselves have given us the proper way of spelling and pronouncing the name "Kinsey." If "K-i-n-s-e-y" is thought too far removed from the German, we need but remember the "-sey" spells "-zey" when "s" is given the suspended bar, as in "his" (hiz), and not as in "this" (sharp "s").

"Kinsey," or "Kinzey," either is a good spelling for the German, the latter being more German in its spelling, the former more English. The English crops out and prevails in spite of all. We notice this in the original Warrant and Patents; the original Will; The Schedule of the 1850 U. S. Census; and on the original gray slate tombstones where it is spelled "Kinsey." I think the English spelling should predominate. "William," in the German is "Wilhelm" (pronounced: Vilhelm), but I prefer the English: "William." Just so do I prefer "Kinsey."

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<sup>\*</sup>The late Governor M. G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, in his "History of the Brethren," p. 298, gives the names of the members of the Oley Congregation (southeastern Pa.). The names of two of these members are: "Daniel Kintzy," and "Christian Kinsey." The former, almost pure German, and spelled like Jacob Kintzy's originally; the latter is Anglicized.

Not until I learned that our great grandfather was born in Germany was I able to straighten out the spelling of our name.

In conclusion, then may we say that "Kinsey" (or Kincey) is the Anglicizing of the German word "Kinzy," spelled with English letters "Kintsy"; and that "Kinsey," "Kinzey," and "Kinzie" all are pronounced nearly the same. And in fact a few other arrangements of the vowels and consonants would still be pronounced about the same. "Kinsey," we consider the best English for the German name, and the Kinseys who came to this country from Germany by way of England already had the name Anglicized.



## CHAPTER V

### Acquisition of the Land – Original Homestead

The original Jacob Kintzy land and homestead was acquired in the following manner: Jacob Kintzy (1769-1851) “squatted” upon the land in the year 1795, and resided upon it until his death which was in 1851—a period of about fifty-six years. As a “squatter”\* he never procured a title for the land from the state. Upon his death it became necessary for his administrator, Benjamin Kintzy, to procure a title for the land.



The present home located on the original homestead of Jacob Kintzy. Peter McCreary is the present owner and occupant. The original log house stood in front of the present house and a bit to the right. The old spring, now filled up, is also located in the foreground. The water still seeps from the ground. The horizon line of the mountain, showing the “Kinsey Gap,” shows dimly above the roof of the house.

The following is the first paper for getting the Warrant and Patent for Jacob Kintzy’s land for his heirs (copied from the records in the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa.):

“Benjamin Kintzy of Napier township in the county of Bedford, Administrator of Jacob Kintzy late of Napier township aforesaid deceased in trust for the heirs of the said Jacob Kintzy deceased, applies for four hundred acres of land situate in said township and county adjoining lands of William Frazer on the south and west. Lands of widow Burns, Eckhart Horn, Rachel Thomas, Peter Shaffer, and Michael Hammer on the east and north, and the Allegheny mountain on the northwest on which

tract of land there is an actual settlement and improvement.

Benjamin Kinzey, Adms.

To the Surveyor General.

50 shillings per 100 acres,  
interest to begin from Mar. 1, 1795.

Bedford County SS.

Before us two of the trustees of the peace in and for the said County personally came James Burns the elder a disinterested witness and being sworn agreeable to law did depose and say that he has certain knowledge the above described tract of land was first improved about the 20th day of March in the year 1795 and not before that grain has been raised thereon and that the said Jacob Kintzy and family resided on the same until his decease and since his decease it has been up to this time occupied by his heirs, that said tract has been so occupied since the first improvement thereof to the present time by said Jacob Kintzy and family.

Sworn and subscribed this 10th day  
of November 1851 before us

Abraham Schell  
Duncan McMicken

James Burns

Bedford County SS.

Before me the Subscriber, a trustee of the peace in and for said County, personally came Benjamin Kintzy the above applicant who being duly sworn according to the law did depose and say, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, no warrant or other office right has issued for the land above described, either in his own name or names of any person, under whom the land is claimed.

Sworn and subscribed this  
10th day of Nov. 1851

Before me  
Abraham Schell

Benjamin Kinzy  
Am.

*Author's note:—The above was the first step in the application for the title to the land. The names of Abraham Schell and Benjamin Kintzy are in their own handwriting, so the writer was informed by the Director of the Land Office, William A. Moore.*

*"Patent" means the title for the land.*

*"Warrant" means the order for the Surveyor General to make the survey.*

### *The Warrant*

The following is a copy of the Warrant:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, SS:

Whereas Benjamin Kinzey Admr of Jacob Kinzey dec. of

---

\*NOTE:—A Squatter is a person who settles on a new and unsettled government land with a view to acquiring a legal title for it from the government.



Napier township County of Bedford hath applied for four hundred acres of land (Improved) adjoining lands of Wm. Frazer on the south and west, lands of the widow Burns, Eckhart Horn, Rachael Thomas, Peter Shaffer & Michael Hammer on the east and north, & the Allegheny mountain on the north and west, Situate in Napier township in the county of Bedford for which he has paid into the office of the State Treasurer at the rate of Fifty Shillings per hundred acres. Interest thereon, from the 1st of March 1795 to be paid agreeably to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

These are, therefore, to authorize and require you to survey unto the said Benjamin Kinzey Admr. &c the quantity of acres by him applied for, at the place aforesaid, if not already surveyed or appropriated, and to make return thereof into the Surveyor's General's office, for which this shall be your Warrant.

In Witness Whereof, J. Porter Brawley Surveyor General, hath hereunto set his hand, and affixed the seal of the said Office, the 13th day of November A. D. 1851.

J. Porter Brawley  
Surveyor General.

To Daniel Sams Esq.,  
Surveyor for  
Bedford Co.

### *The Patent*

The following is a copy of the Patent for the land:

8 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Wm. Bigler

Know ye, that in consideration of the monies paid by Benjamin Kinzey in trust at the granting of the Warrant hereinafter mentioned and of the sum of two dollars and sixty-three cents in full now paid by Benjamin Kinsey in trust into the Treasury office of this Commonwealth there is granted by this commonwealth unto the said Benjamin Kinzey in trust a certain tract of land. Situate in Napier township, in the County of Bedford. Beginning at stones: thence by land to Michael Hammer south forty-seven degrees east forty-five perches to a Hickory. South forty-nine degrees East sixty-five perches to a Chestnut Oak. South fifty-eight degrees East one hundred and twenty perches to stones, thence by land of Peter Shaffer's successors. South thirty-eight degrees East one hundred and five perches to a Black Oak: thence by land of widow Thomas. South three degrees West fifteen perches to a white oak South forty-five degrees East fifteen perches to a Post. Thence by land of Eckhart Horn. South twenty-seven degrees West sixty-six perches to stones. Thence by land of widow Burns. South forty-seven and a half degrees West ninety-five perches to stones: South forty-five degrees West forty perches to stone. Thence by William Frazer's Improvement North fifty-five and three-fourth degrees West. one hundred and sixty-eight and one-tenth perches to a Lynn: North twenty-four degrees West. eighty-two

perches to a Chestnut. thence by the Allegheny mountain. North twelve degrees East. twenty-nine perches to a double Chestnut Oak: North thirty-four degrees East. ninety-two perches to a Black Oak. and north thirty-five degrees East. fifty-four perches to the place of beginning. Containing Four Hundred and thirty-nine acres eighty-seven perches and allowances: (which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a Warrant dated the 13th day of November 1851 granted to the said Benjamin Kinzey in trust, administrator of the estate of Jacob Kinzey dec'd.)

To have and to hold the said tract or Parcel of Land, with appurtenances, unto said Benjamin Kinzey in trust administrator of the estate of Jacob Kinzey dec'd and their heirs and assigns forever.

Free and clear of all restrictions, as to Mines, Royalties, Quit-rents, or otherwise, excepting and reserving only the fifth part of all Gold and Silver Ore, for the use of this Commonwealth, to be delivered at the Pit's Mouth, clear of all charges.

In Witness whereof Wm. Bigler Governor of said Commonwealth, hath hereunto set his hand, and the seal of the Surveyor General's Office of Pennsylvania hath been hereunto affixed the seventeenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and of the Commonwealth the seventy-sixth.

Attest: J. Porter Brawley  
Surveyor General

Remarks by the author: In a word, then, the steps for procuring the title to the land was: First, the application for the Warrant; then the Warrant ordering the survey; and then the granting of the Patent or title for the land containing the description of the survey, or deed as we would say today.

It is of interest to note the spelling of the "Kinsey" name throughout these papers and documents. We have retained the spelling just as we found them in the documents, and as originally written in their own handwriting.

Also, we note with interest the spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, especially in the Patent. We have attempted no changes in any way, first, because it reveals to us the manner of such official work as it was done in that day; and makes a good comparison with the documents as they are framed today. Again, we would not attempt to improve the English, or punctuation as given by the surveyor. Such may change and confuse the meaning. Surveyors may have their own style of language with which we are not familiar. At least we would have to have a surveyor to interpret some of the meaning of the above and original Patent.

The writer has in his possession a small piece of faded blue paper, about one and one-half inches by three inches, bearing



the words: "My Shear of Warrant & Patent. 10:71." Below is illustration of original:

A handwritten note in cursive script. The text reads "My Shear of Warrant &amp; Patent" followed by "10:71" on the right. The word "Patent" is underlined.

The words and figures are in script. The writer's grandmother gave this bit of paper to him, remarking that this was the Title or Deed for the land that was surveyed off of the original tract or improvement for her husband, Henry Kinsey. In this case it may have been written by Jacob Kintzy himself, or perhaps those who drew up the Will, or more likely by Benjamin Kinzey the administrator of the Will.

#### *The Draft\**

The following is a complete description of the Draft as taken from the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Number of Warrant: 290  
Name of Warrantee: Benjamin Kinzey, Adm.  
Description: Survey.  
Quantity: 400 acres.  
Date of Warrant: Nov. 13, 1851  
Date of Return: Apr. 10, 1852  
Acres Returned: 439.87  
Name of Patentee: Benjamin Kinzey (in trust)

Situate in Napier township, Bedford County 439 acres 87 perches and allowances of 6 percent for roads, etc. including Jacob Kinzey's (now deceased) improvement surveyed the 17th day of November 1851 in pursuance of a Warrant granted in the name of Benjamin Kinzey Administrator of Jacob Kinzey Deceased for 400 acres dated the 13th of November 1851.

Michael Reed.  
for Daniel Sams C. S.

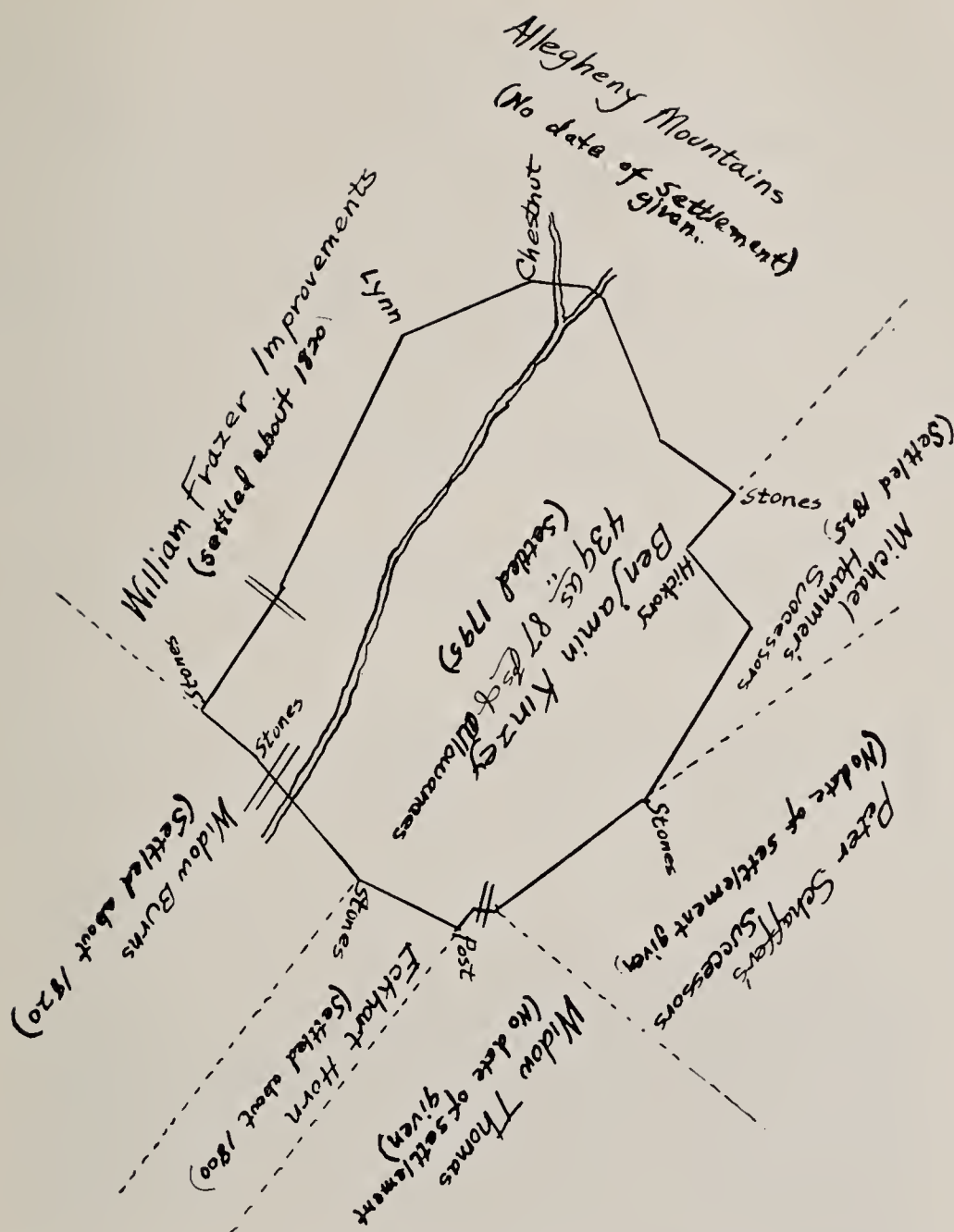
To J. Porter Brawley Esq.  
Surveyor General.

N. B. There is an actual settlement and improvement on the above tract of land made by Jacob Kintzey who with his family have resided upon it from the year 1795 to the present time.

Michael Reed.

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\*For copy of the original Draft, see page 31.



Drait or survey of the land as taken up and improved by Jacob Kintzey, 1795. From Draft Book, Land Office, Dept. Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa.

By way of identification, a few words further should be said on the Draft. The Michael Hammer's land was later owned by Michael Miller, and Mathias Anstead (my mother's uncle). At the present time it is owned and occupied by Ralph McCreary.

The Peter Shaffer land later on was owned by Henry Stickler. It is now owned by Elwood Himson.

The widow Thomas land was later owned by Gideon Heitchew, Henry Ellenberger, etc., and is at present owned by Robert and Bert Williams.

The Eckhart Horn land was later owned by Jonathan Cable; and is at present owned by George Weyant. It formed a part of the widow Burns ("Aunt Polly Burns") farm as owned by Jonathan Cable. (The writer's father, his uncle Albert Kinsey, etc., well remembered "Aunt Polly Burns.")

The William Frazer Improvements was later owned by Christian Hofecker (the author's grandfather, on his mother's side, who had to get his Patent from the state for the land), and was later owned by Wm. Deaner.

The Jacob Kintzey estate was divided as described in the Will, which see. The present owners are Peter McCreary; John Bence; and John Snowden.

The large Map of Bedford County, printed in 1861, shows the location of the farms, names of possessors, roadways, etc. The author possesses such a map.



A landscape view of the original Kinsey Homestead. The picture was taken from the Lincoln Highway, and about a mile away. The fields and two sets of buildings may be seen a bit to the right of the gap or break in the mountain. The set of buildings to the right, and the dimmer of the two, are on the original site.



## CHAPTER VI

### Will and Testament and Administrator's Account, Jacob Kinsey, 1769-1851

The following is a copy of the Will of Jacob Kinsey, made October 26, 1849, as recorded in the "Will Book, No. 4," of Bedford County, on file in the Court House in Bedford, Pa. It is included in the History because it tells how the original homestead or tract of land of four hundred thirty-nine acres and eighty-seven perches was divided into the several farms. The Will follows:

"I, Jacob Kintzy of Napier Township, Bedford County and state of Pennsylvania, yeoman, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making void all former will by me at any time heretofore made. And first I direct that my body be decently entered and that my funeral expenses be paid by executors herein after named. And as to such worldly estate as it has pleased God to intrust me with, I dispose of the same as follows: First, I direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon after my decease as possible out of the first moneys that shall come into the hands of my executors from any portion of my estate real or personal! Also, I direct that all my household furniture and personal property that shall not be required for the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses and all my real estate not hereafter bequeathed to my several children, shall be and remain for the use of my beloved wife during her natural life time.

To my son Henry Kintzy I give and bequeath seventy-five acres of the part of my improvement where the said Henry now lives on as the same has been surveyed off for him by Michael Reed under my direction for which he is to account with my other heirs at the rate of two dollars per acre.

To my son William Kintzy I give and bequeath seventy-two acres, one hundred and fifty-five perches and allowances, etc., of land as the same has been laid off for him by my directions for which he is to account with the other heirs at the rate of one dollar per acre.

To my son Peter Kintzy, I give and bequeath eighty acres and allowances of land as the same has been surveyed off my improvement for him for which he is to account with my other heirs at the rate of one dollar per acre.

To my son Benjamin Kintzy, I give and bequeath eighty-eight acres, part of my improvement as the same has been surveyed off for him at the rate of two dollars per acre.

To my son Dewalt Kintzy I give and bequeath one hundred and twelve acres of my improvement as I had the same surveyed off by Michael Reed the 23rd, June 1846 and marked upon the draft of the *division* of my land at the rate of four dollars per acre, my son Dewalt to have possession of the same at *any*



time he may choose to take it, Reserving for myself and wife the house we now live in, stable room for three cows and one-third of all the hay, grain and fruit raised on the said premises, the hay to be stacked or put on the stable as we shall direct, the grain to be delivered to us in the bushel, with as much ground for garden as we shall want these privileges are reserved during my and my wife's life time and after our decease my son Deywalt to account with my other heirs at the rate of four dollars per acre and in two years after our decease to pay out so much as will make all my heirs mentioned in this will share and share alike.

And further it is my will that in case my son Deywalt Kinsey (note change of spelling) shall decline accepting of the conditions in this will, Then I hereby authorize and empower my executors hereinafter named after giving due notice to sell at public sale the above recited one hundred and twelve acres of land to the highest and best bidder and execute the necessary deeds, etc., as soon as convenient after the decease of myself and wife and divide the proceeds of said sale among my five sons Henry Kintzy, William Kintzy, Peter Kintzy, Benjamin Kintzy, and Deywalt Kintzy so that each will receive a like share taking into consideration the lands they have already received from me and mentioned in this will this dividend to be made without reckoning any interest on those that have accepted of the lands as given in this my last will and testament.

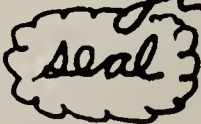
And further to the heirs of my son George Kintzy deceased I give and bequeath the sum of two dollars to be paid after my decease by my son Henry and Benjamine Kintzy in consideration of the privileges that they have already enjoyed upon the lands they occupy and I do hereby make and ordain my esteemed friend Martin G. Miller Esq. executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I Jacob Kintzy the testator have to this my will written on one sheet of paper, set my hand and seal this twenty-sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us who have subscribed in the presence of each other.

Michael Reed\*

William Bannick

*Jacob Kintzy*  


Bedford County S. S.

Perscnally appeared before the Register for the Probate of Wills, etc. for said county Michael Reed and William Bannick subscribing witnesses to the foregoing instrument of writing

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\*See page 19 for picture and remarks.

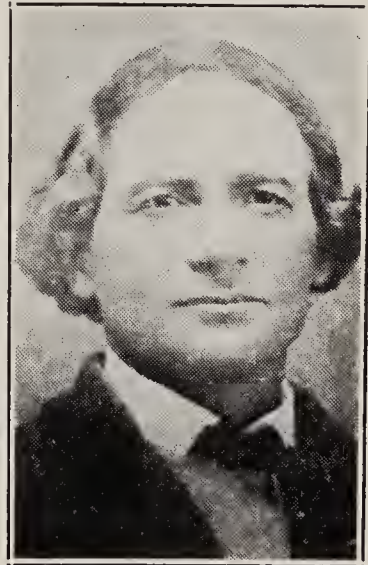
who being sworn according to the law do depose and say that they were present and saw the testator Jacob Kintzey sign his name to the same, and heard him pronounce and declare said instrument of writing to be his last will and testament that he desired them to sign their names as witnesses thereto, and at the time of so doing he the said testator was of sound mind, memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed the	}	
12th day of July, A. D., 1851		Michael Reed.
Coram John P. Reed.		William Bannick.

Be it remembered that on the 12th day of July 1851, letters of administration cum testamento annexo, were issued to Benjamine Kinsey, he having entered into bond, and being first duly sworn—the executor aboved named having declined to serve, and the widow and heirs in part of said deceased, having announced their right to administer upon the said estate—per papers filed.

John P. Reed, Register.

BENJAMIN KINZEY (1817—1877), about as he appeared when he served as Administrator for his father's estate. 



*Author's Remarks:—*

1. It will be noted that the name is spelled three different ways in the Will. But "Kintzy" prevails in the Will, and this conforms to the spelling in the original papers applying for the Warrant and Patent, etc. This is the form before Anglicized to "Kinsey."

2. The grammar and punctuation of the Will is of interest also.

3. Identification of the tracts of land as willed to the sons:  
Henry received the tract north of the original homestead, later known as the Gellar farm; then the Frank Beaner farm; and at present is owned by John Snowden.

William received the tract south and east of the original tract. It lay adjacent to the "Polly Burns" farm, later the Jonathan Cable farm, and at present owned by George Weyant. It never was builded upon.

Peter received the portion of land west of the original homestead, at the foot of the mountain. Later it became the John Yoder farm, and at present is owned by John Bence. (We have been informed that this tract of land was not agree-



able to Peter Kintzy, and therefore did not accept it. The final disposition of the land remains for the County records to show.)

Benjamin received the portion to the south, with buildings quite adjacent to the original homestead. When Benjamin Kinsey and his brother Dewalt migrated west to Iowa, William, his brother, bought out Benjamin. This merged the two tracts of the two particular brothers. At William Kinsey's death all was willed to his son William Scott Kinsey, hence "the Scott Kinsey Place." John Bence, the present owner, purchased the farm from Wm. Scott Kinsey's widow.

Dewalt Kinsey received the original homestead. On going west, he sold out to Henry Sigler for \$1000, in 1854; Henry Sigler sold to Stephen McCreary in 1857 for \$1050. Peter McCreary, a son of Stephen, is the present owner.

4. The Will of Jacob Kinsey is recorded in "Will Book" No. 4, page 55, Bedford County Court House, Bedford, Pa. See Vol. "Index to Wills—GHIJKL," p. 55: Kintzy, Jacob, Napier twp. Benamine Kinsey, Executor.

5. The Wills of William Kinsey; also William Scott Kinsey (father and son) are also recorded. See Index to Wills, p. 418.

6. For Deeds, see Index Book, Bedford Co. Court House.

7. There is one mystery about the Will, namely, "my son George Kintzy." Who George Kintzy was we are unable to say. Jacob Kintzy may have been married twice; or George may have been a step-son; or he may have been a child born out of wedlock. What we have in the Will is the only reference we have to this son. I can remember of my father speaking of a George Kinzey having met death while walking on the railroad; but whether this was the George I do not know, it must have been, however.

#### ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT OF JACOB KINZEY'S ESTATE

Remark:—The administrator's account is of interest, and a source of information in that it gives many of the names of the neighbors and people of the surrounding community; also the prices of articles; (and it is with regret that the names of the articles were not given also. About all the writer knows is that Henry Kinsey bought an old chest which his father brought with him from Germany, and which chest or trunk is in the possession of the writer. Also Henry bought—or received in



some way—the “ American Door-key ” tooth extractor. This is also in the possession of the writer, and is treasured highly). Also the account is of interest from the standpoint of comparisons, etc. The Account follows:

The account of Benjamin Kinzey administrator with the will annexed of Jacob Kinzey late of Napier Township deceased, Date of setlers 12th July 1851.

Accountant charges himself with the amount	
of inventory filed .....	\$196.59¾
Interest from 12th July 1852 .....	11.89
Am't of bill collected from Gen. James Burns.....	5.78
Interest from 12th July 1852 .....	.31¼
	<hr/>
	\$214.61

Charges . . . . .	\$214.61
Payments . . . . .	274.61

Balance due to accountant....\$60.00  
 Int. from 2nd Sept. 1853

1852 Accountant claims credit for the following payments and disbursements.

July 12	Loss on Sales.....	\$	.91
1851	Interest . . . . .		.05½
July 12	Am't Paid Wm. Barrack .....	No. 1	1.75
July 28th	Am't Paid J. H. Schell .....	" 2	.50
1851 Sept. 13	Am't Paid Jas. Burns .....	" 3	.75
" Aug. 16	" " J. H. Schell .....	" 4	.13
" " 20	" " James Burns .....	" 5	.87½
" " "	" " Wm. A. Powell .....	" 6	3.00
" " "	" " Andrew Adams .....	" 7	.37½
" " 30	" " JohnBlack (collector) "	8	2.05
" " 23	" " Henry Otto .....	" 9	1.17
" " 30	" " Benj. Hausel .....	" 10	1.75
" Sept. 13	" " John Fleegel .....	" 11	1.50
" " "	" " John Garber .....	" 12	2.08
1852 Mch. 5	" " George Culp .....	" 13	4.00
" " 13	" " James Burns .....	" 14	5.38
" Apr. 17	" " E. Statler .....	" 15	5.60
" " 6	" " John H. Schell .....	" 16	10.85
" " 17	" " E. Statler & Son .....	" 17	2.22
" " "	" " D. McVicker .....	" 18	.50
" " "	" " Jas. Frazer .....	" 19	13.17½
" " "	" " Peter Ewalt .....	" 20	.83
" " "	" " Peter Kinzey .....	" 21	.52½
" " "	" " Michael Hardman ....	" 22	1.61
" May 12	" " I. H. Boilen .....	" 23	16.00
" June 1	" " Wm. Keyser .....	" 24	.92
" " 23	" " Henry Kinzey .....	" 25	18.29
1852	Interest on above 25 items from 12th July 1852		5.79

Aug. 18	Amt. paid	Jacob Hillegass	...	No. 26	1.67
		Int.	.....		.09
" 19	"	Peter Statler	.....	" 27	56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
		Int.	.....		.03
" 25	"	Echart Horn	.....	" 28	.51
		Int.	.....		.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
" 26	"	Peter Hillegass	.....	" 29	2.37
		Int.	.....		.11
Oct. 12	"	J. H. Schell	.....	" 30	12.58
		Int.	.....		.57
Nov. 13	"	Reed & Yeager	.....	" 31	20.00
		Int.	.....		.80
1853					
March 7	"	Henry Ellenberger	.....	" 32	.50
		Int.	.....		.01
Apr. 23	"	John C. Ealy	.....	" 33	24.25
		Int.	.....		.34
July 13	"	Wm. H. Seas	.....	" 34	.45
" 14	"	D. McVicker	.....	" 35	.25
" "	"	Peter Schell	.....	" 36	.22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
" "	"	Henry Horn	.....	" 37	2.21
" 15	"	John Clark	.....	" 38	4.27
		Balance of Accountants own account...			48.18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
		Cepora and Shannon Stating acct. ....	" 39		8.00
		D. Washabaugh Register including printers charges .....			5.50
		J. P. Reed Late Register .....	" 40		7.00
		J. W. Bowman Printer .....	" 41		1.75
		Allowance to accountant .....			29.84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
					<hr/> \$274.61

Bedford County S. S.:

Exhibited into Registers office sworn to and subscribed to  
July 15th 1853 before me.

D. Washabaugh, Register.

Benjamin Kinsey.

Filed July 15th 1853 examined and passed and regularly ad-  
vertised for confirmation the 2nd day of September A. D. 1853.

D. Washabaugh, Reg't.

Exceptions filed August 29th, 1853.

Sept. 3, 1853 on motion of atty. Late Wm. M. Hall, Esq. ap-  
pointed auditor to examine the exceptions filed and report on  
the account.

By the Court.

("Accounts and Reports in O. C. No. 21, Page 82, Bedford Coun-  
ty Court House, Bedford, Pa.)

#### AUDITOR'S REPORT ON JACOB KINZEY'S ESTATE

To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Bedford  
County at November Term 1853:

The report of Wm. M. Hall auditor pro at certificate hereto  
attached to examine the exceptions and report on the account

of Benjamin Kinzey, adm. with the will annexed of Jacob Kinzey late of Napier Township dec. Publication of notice was waived by the attys. and a time of meeting agreed upon; to wit. Oct. 13th last: at which time the auditor sat. The adm. appeared in person and by atty. The exceptants were not represented. Peter Kinzey one of them appeared in person. So the request of Peter Kinzey the adm. was examined on oath touching the exceptions. No evidence sustaining the exceptions was elicited from him, and the exceptants produced no other testimony. The adm. had a number of witnesses in attendance, only one of whom, viz., James Burns, a blacksmith, was sworn, who testified that the old wagon-tire with which the adm. had charged himself was not worth more than the amt. charged, viz. \$3.00. The auditor, therefore, sees no reason to alter the account filed any further than to credit the adm. with the expenses of the audit, which are to be paid out of the estate, as follows:—

Accountants bill of costs .....	\$12.68
Clerk Washabaugh .....	1.50
Auditor . . . . .	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$19.18

The Account will therefore stand:

Charges . . . . .	\$214.61
Credits . . . . .	293.79
	<hr/>

Bal. due adm. with int. from 13 Oct. 1853.	\$79.18
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Respectfully submitted,  
Wm. M. Hall, Auditor.

Received my auditor fee (five dollars) from Benjm. Kinzey this 25th January 1853.

Wm. M. Hall.

Nov. 23rd. 1853 Read & Filed on Motion of J. Cesna Esq. Rept. confirmed.

By the Court.

("Accounts and Reports in O. C. No. 2," page 102, Bedford Court House, Bedford, Pa.)



## CHAPTER VII

### Wheelright and Other Trades

The original Jacob Kintzy (1769-1851) was a wheelright by trade, and a farmer. As a wheelright he made spinning wheels, reels, chairs, etc. No doubt he learned his trade in Germany. It is possible for him to have learned the trade after coming to this country. Since, as yet, we do not know when he migrated to this country, we are hardly able to judge in the matter.

According to my father's statements, and if he was rightly informed, Jacob Kintzy was the first man to make spinning wheels west of Bedford. Wheels were made in Bedford at the time by Solomon Reyman. Three of Mr. Kintzy's sons, namely, Henry, Peter, and Benjamin, learned and followed the trade of making spinning wheels and chairs. The chairs were called the "Split-bottom" chair. The posts and rungs were turned out on the Lathe. The bottoms were woven in with "splits" made from the layer of white wood of young white oak trees. The tree required for splits had to be free from knots or limbs for about fifteen feet, and about six to eight inches in diameter. When the bottoms of the chairs gave way after continued use, the citizens of the community would return the chairs for repairs, "rebottomed." So a new bottom would be woven in again. Some of the makers of chairs used no glue in constructing the chairs. The secret of the chair holding together firmly was as follows: The rungs of the chairs were prepared and seasoned, so that when the tenon was seasoned or dry, it would be exactly the size of hole for it in the chair post which would be turned out green, or unseasoned wood, in fact the tenon on the rung would be a bit large so that it necessitated driving into the post. (The tenon also would have to be flattened on the sides a bit so that it would not split the chair post when the post dried in.) Then, the rungs being already dried, when the green posts dried-in and shrunk the grip on the tenons was tremendous, and was firmer and more solid than glue could make it.

Among other things "turned out" on the lathe were augur handles, awl handles, wheel-barrow hubs, knobs, parts for the flax-brake, etc.

Dewalt Kinzey learned the Cooper's trade. Coopering consisted mainly of making barrels, tubs, buckets, keelers, kraut-stands, etc., and the repairing of all these vessels.

William Kinzey learned the trade of tanning leather. He learned his trade in the John Clark Tannery, in Schellsburg, Pa., where he tanned for twenty-seven years. The Clark Tannery was the first in Schellsburg. The old building stood until a few years ago, and was used as a barn by the grandsons of John Clark. Other tanneries soon were built over the country.

Henry Kinzey was also a stone mason by trade, as was his father; and also several of his sons whom see.

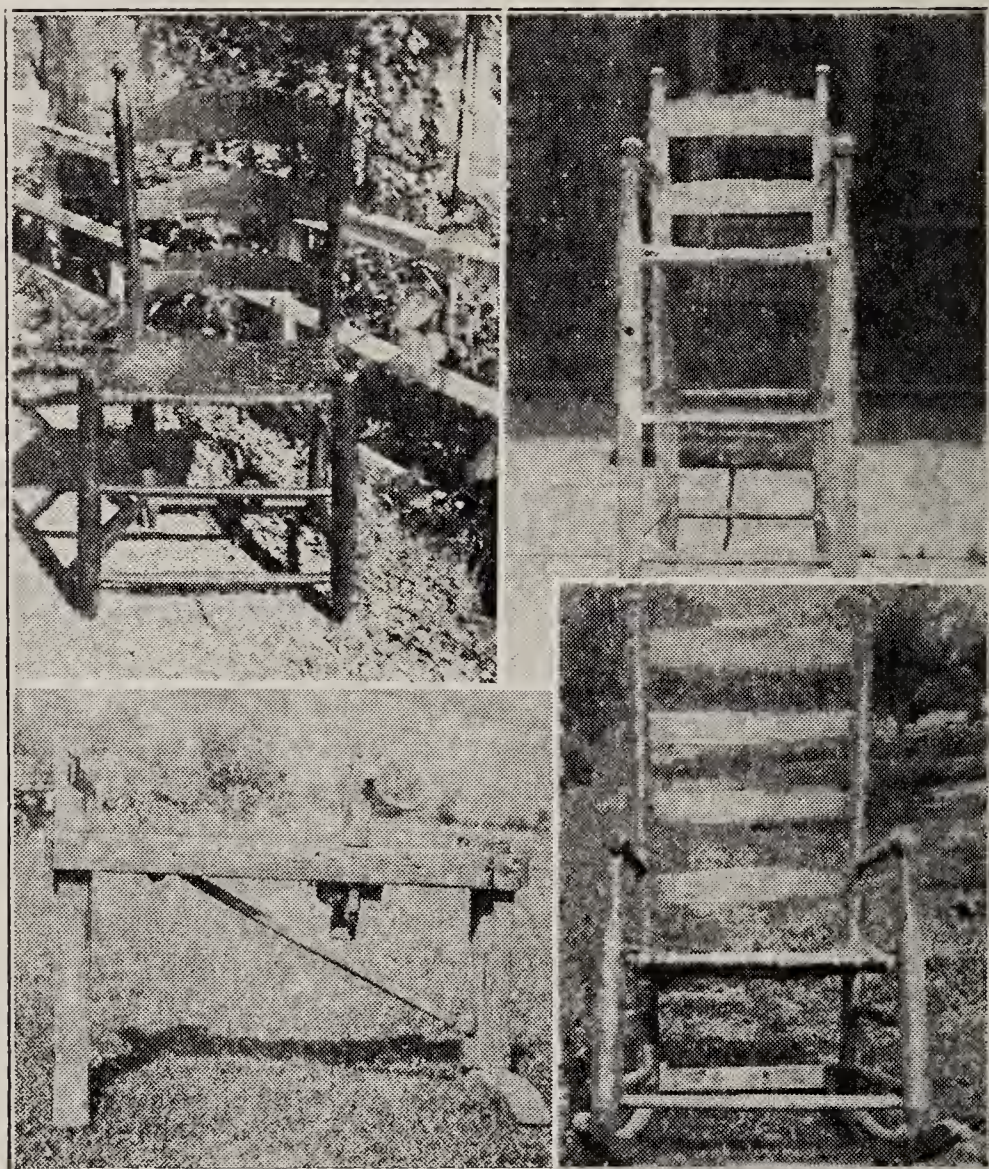
All were farmers however. In those days trades, or perhaps we should say, manufacturing, was closely connected up with the tilling of the soil. And "manufacturing" was quite true to the meaning of the word, namely, "making by the hand," or "handmade." Besides the trades which turned out handmade products, they procured their iron from small furnaces located in certain sections of the country, and forged out by hand their tools—hammers, axes, mattocks, bits, chisels, pincers, knives, dies for cutting threads for both wood and metal, reaming augurs, etc., etc. A number of such tools are still in the possession of the writer, and others of the family descendants.

In the year 1864, Henry Kinsey made seventy-five spinning wheels. This was on account of the Civil War. Muslin and other goods were too expensive, and because of the high prices ("wartime prices"), the people resorted to spinning and weaving. In the particular year of 1864 grandfather (Henry Kinsey) worked almost day and night making wheels. The rush during '64 was the largest run for wheels he ever had, due of course to war time and prices. He usually did stone-masonry in the summer time; and wheel and chair making in the winter time. The boys and girls largely cared for the farm, and gardening. He always marked his wheels with his initials, together with the year, thus: H. K. 1864.

The writer's father never made any wheels. He simply assisted, along with the other boys at home, in the making of wheels, etc. The lathe was turned by foot-power. But the rims of the small wheels, because of diameter, had to be turned out on a separately devised machine. The power for this was furnished by the boys turning a crank. A rope belt running from the larger wheel, crank-wheel, to the smaller wheel on the device on which was mounted the rim (in the rough) of the spinning wheel to be turned out. This was rather taxing on the boys' strength, and they were always delighted when the rim was finished. The boys took their turns at the crank, for it was no easy task.



Henry Kinsey made his own Turning Lathe. The Lathe and many of the tools are now owned by the writer, as antiques, having purchased them at his father's sale, as did his father before him, at Henry Kinsey's sale.

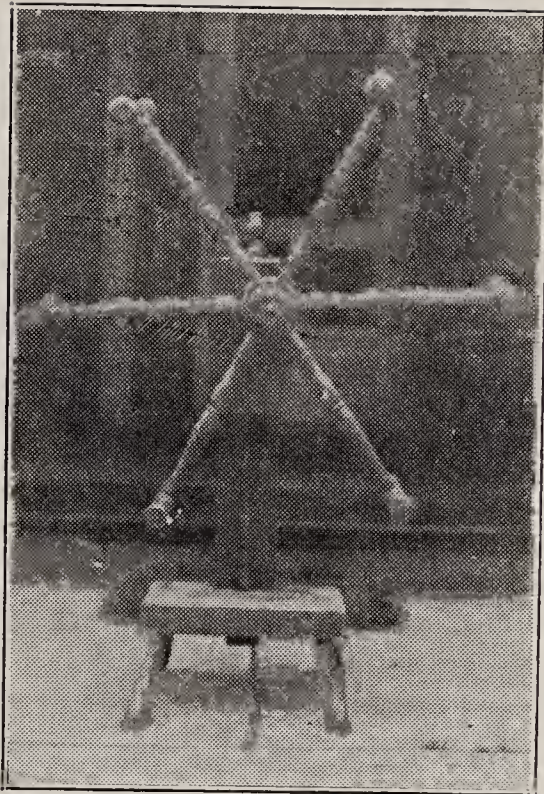
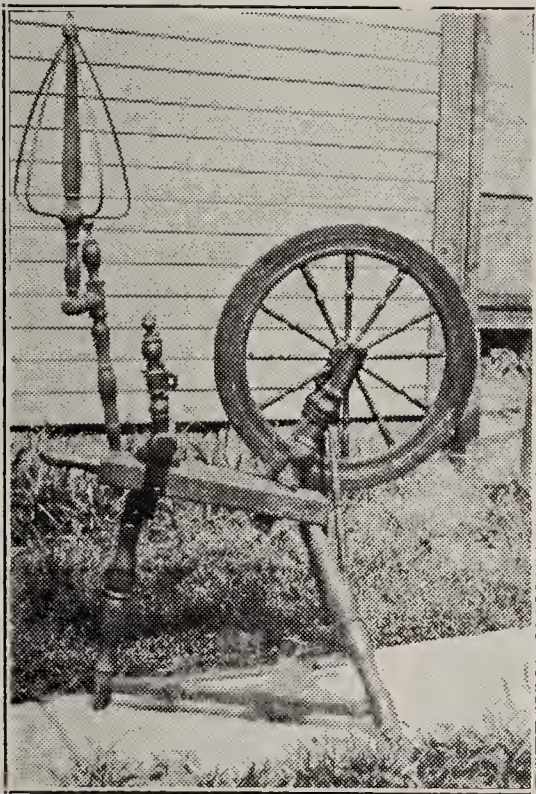


Pictures of a dining or sitting room chair; a high chair; the turning-lathe; and a large armed rocker. The lathe and the chairs were made by Henry Kinsey, the author's grandfather. The lathe, the high chair, and the rocker are now in possession of the author.

While the writer's father did not make any wheels, he did, however, make spools, fliers, etc., and did repair work. He also made many splits, and rebottomed chairs.

Both large and small wheels sold for five dollars. Reels sold for two dollars. Chairs sold for fifty cents. The price of a medium rocker was one dollar; and that of a large armed rocker was one dollar and fifty cents.





The first picture above is the small spinning wheel. The upright fixture to the left is the distaff on which a bunch of flax was placed to be worked off by hand and into a thread. This wheel was made by Henry Kinsey. On this wheel the writer's mother spun the yarn for his boyhood stockings and mittens.

The picture to the right is the reel, and part of the yarn producing outfit. The reel was used to remove the yarn from the spool of the spinning wheel, and at the same time measuring the skeins or hanks of yarn. The machinery of the reel consisted of wooden cog wheels. When the hand on the face of the reel made a complete circle, striking when it did so, there was measured off a skein of yarn. This reel was also made by Henry Kinsey, and owned by mother. The author operated this reel many a time as a boy. He delighted to "speed the thing."

The wheelright industry was what it was because of the days of manufacturing by hand. They made blankets; flannel for dresses; linen for table cloths; skirts, towels and pants. It was not an uncommon thing for bits of the woody portion of flax straw in the new towels to draw blood on the face. New towels had to be broken-in, and therefore drying the face was done rather cautiously at first. Evidently such irritation of the skin had a hygienic value. Some of the clothing worn, bed-clothing, etc., was prickly also. Bye-and-bye the woody portions of the flax straw, which escaped the process of removal, would crumble, due to use, and filter out, and the linens would soften.



As for the breeches it was the custom of the people to purchase yellow cotton yarn, and with this the weavers would make a stripe in the goods. The design was to make it into squares. Weavers would ask the customers whether they wanted it "four by four," "six by six," etc., meaning that that many threads ran each way before running the colored threads which made the stripes in the cloth. The people farmed and raised the flax, scutched, spun and colored it; and then took it to the weavers to have their cloth made.

The days of our great grandfather and grandparents were also the days of hand-made shoes and boots. So shoemaking was also a trade to be learned, and some of the Kinseys learned the trade outright as a vocation, others learned it to the extent of doing their own family work, in the way of repairs at least. Sometimes a little custom work was done for the near neighbors, work such as resoling, patching of holes, etc., including minor harness repairs.

The early Kinseys, as others, took their beef hides, etc., to the tannery. The tanning was usually done on the "shares." (The country was full of small tanneries. But with the changing of times, and progress, they have all been displaced by modern tanning processes and modern machinery, and the consolidation of larger concerns. Machine-made articles, and corporations were looked upon by our fathers with disdain and heaviness of heart. They saw many of their trades slipping away or disappearing, and thought of it as one and the same thing as taking their bread and butter away from them. But in the place thereof came factory positions; and of course, much more comfortable shoes to wear; and a softer cloth to the touch of the skin. They were happy in their day, of course, but we hardly prefer them to our own day; just as our day with all of its comforts—automobiles, telephones, radios, electrical equipment, etc., may not be preferred by our descendants a hundred or two hundred years hence.)

The Kinseys usually had their tanning done at the Clark Tannery in Schellsburg, Pa. They also had some done at the James (Major) Burns Tannery which was located at the "Burns Mill," the P. O. of which was "Burns P. O.," and later, "Fyan P. O." The Tannery was located right by the "Lincoln Highway," then called the "Turnpike." The Burns farm and village consisted of four houses, a grist mill, a saw mill, a blacksmith shop, and the tannery, and located four miles west of Schellsburg. A store, also tavern, afforded accommodations for the community and the traveling public over the "Turnpike."

("Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Turnpike.") The store and post office was kept in the house by the pike, and it was in this house that Peter Kinsey and wife died. Peter kept store and was postmaster when he died, if my memory serves me correctly. At least, the writer well remembers journeying about five miles to this office for the mail which was then gotten once a week. Getting the mail, and their deaths, are about the most we can remember of Peter Kinsey and wife. We have departed a bit from the tanning and shoes story. The ruling of the Kinsey family was: "One pair of shoes must do a year," run barefooted until snow comes, then you will get your shoes." "Until snow comes" was to be taken about literally too. So the children frequently would stand on the spot of ground where the cows would lie at night, and warm their feet. To step out of the frosty grass onto such a spot felt fine. The writer has had a taste of such an experience. How differently are these days! Is it worse than it used to be?

Doctors and dentists were few and far between in those early days of Jacob Kintzy and the generation of his children. Home remedies were resorted to to the limit. Teas of every kind were gathered in abundance from the garden, field and woods—boneset tea, hoarhound, pennyroyal, peppermint, sage, etc., etc. The reputation of boneset tea, and hoarhound tea was such as would help us all try to keep well. There was another reason why the children did not want to become sick either. Anything but to have the experience of vomiting after the first time. We were afraid of that, so, many of the parents used that as a means to help us heed their advice to keep our feet dry, etc. "Bitter as gall," none of it!

All this reminds the writer of an experience that was based on a home remedy for the kidneys. For kidney trouble the remedy was "pills" made from the aged sap of yellow pine trees, "Pine pitch pills." One day a brother or two and myself were scouting through the woods on the west end of the farm. We came to a pine tree which had a good notch in it and which was well filled with sap, semi-solid. Remembering the oft talked-of remedy for kidney trouble, or that "it is good for the kidneys," we proceeded to take advantage of such a splendid opportunity to be good to our kidneys. Pills galore were made, about the size of bullets. The solidity of the pitch was just right for pill-making. The pills were made, and each swallowed down several apiece, and the walking about through the woods and fields continued, circling about towards home, with the thought that we faced better health by doing something good

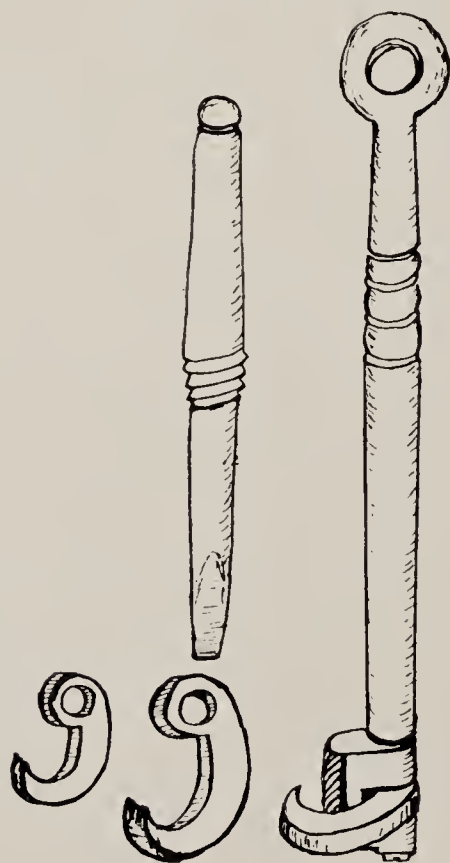


for the kidneys. It was late in the afternoon, and by supper-time we were not feeling so well, but we ate supper, and that was a mistake, because that only loaded us up for an awful experience. In about a half hour after supper was over, the crisis came. Well sir, that supper, and turpentine and varnish and rosin from that pine-pitch, and gall, and all had to "come up" if we were to survive. We were due for the experience about the same time, nicely succeeding each other. Such compression about the waist band we never experienced, neither such swimming heads. We'll draw the curtain just now by saying that "puked like dogs" was right. And there has been

no kidney trouble on the part of any of us thus far. We have given here a true story.

The care of the teeth was another problem. This was cared for domestically also. Jacob Kintzy equipped himself for tooth extraction. His son Henry succeeded him, and, in turn, my father. And with my father the practice of drawing teeth stopped, because the laws of the state required training for such a profession.

The instrument used by Jacob Kintzy was called the "American 'door-key' tooth extractor," and is in the possession



*American "door-Key" tooth extractor.*

sion of the author, rare antique indeed. See illustration for a picture of the Extractor. There were three sizes of hooks suited to the sizes of the teeth. The handle screwed through the threaded eye of the extractor. The one end of the handle contained or was formed into a screw-driver, used for replacing the different sized hooks. The hook of the extractor was adjusted over the top of the tooth, and the fulcrum of the extractor fitting against the opposite side of the tooth, the operation was performed in a turning manner, as though turning a gimlet, simply breaking off the tooth at the top of the gums,

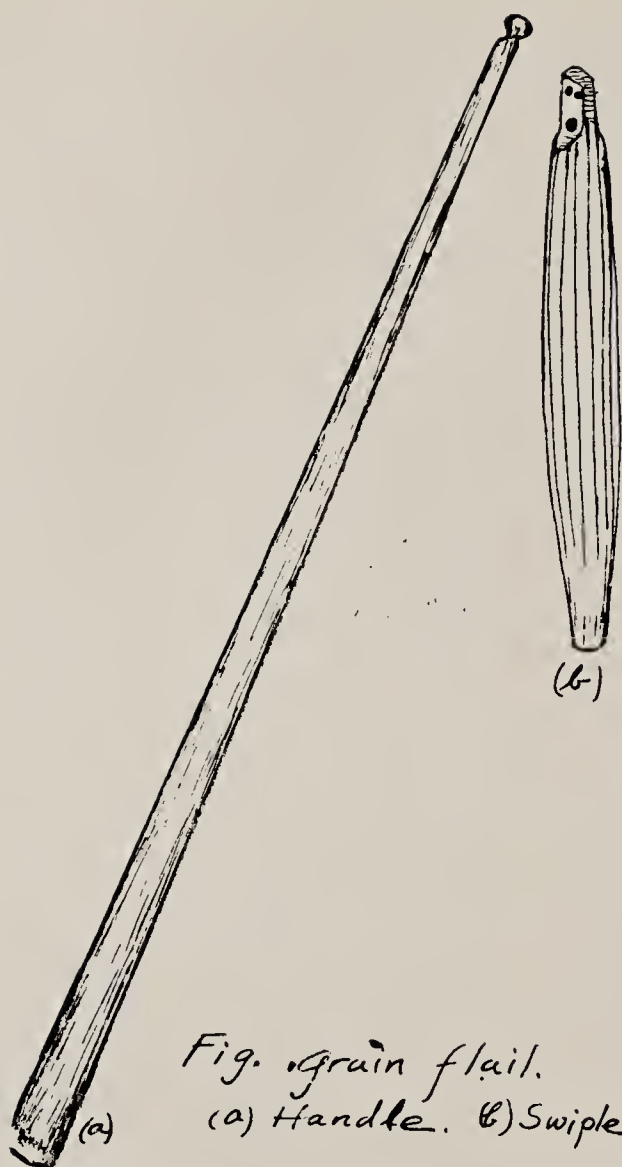
sometimes bringing out a root, sometimes chipping off a bit of the jaw-bone. The operation was crude and torturesome as we think of it today. But then it was considered a wonderful method for removing the teeth. The "door-key" was followed by the "forceps," an instrument much like those in modern use. Those used by my father and grandfather are in the possession of my brother Joseph Kinsey.

Besides taking care of the work of extracting teeth for the immediate family, the people of the community—near and far—came to have teeth extracted. The work was done, usually, free of charge. Many came on a Sunday to have the tooth pulled. Quite frequently we could see, from the field where we were working, some person ride up to the house on horseback perchance, tie the horse to the fence or hitching post, and go into the house. Soon he would return from the house, mount the horse and start for the field where father and boys were working. Father would say, "likely he wants a tooth pulled." And so it was. Mother would give the patient the forceps, who brought them to the field where the aching tooth would be drawn. The dental chair was perchance a shock of corn, a stump of a tree, plow beam, or whatever convenient. Some patients were quite amusing to us boys, but was seldom a laughing matter for the victim. The patient returned the forceps to the house, with the instructions, Rinse the mouth with salt water; and the corn husking, or whatever, went on.

Hewing barn timber was practically a trade. This was done in the days before the saw-mills. Even my own father hewed out the timber for many a barn, and other buildings. Hewing was done by a "broad axe," an axe with a blade of about twelve or fifteen inches, after the timber was "scored" to a line by ordinary axes. Later the saw-mills put an end to "hewing" timber.

Saw-mills, like tanneries, soon dotted the country. One was built on the part of the land that was willed to Benjamin Kinsey, later purchased by William Kinsey. The mill was last operated by William Scott Kinsey, and was discarded by John Bence, the present owner of the farm. The type of mill was that mostly common for that day, namely, the vertical, or "up-and-down" saw. Sawed lumber was considered a wonderful step forward. Home and custom work was done.

Stone masonry was another trade, and a number of the Kinseys were stone masons. See chapter on Generations for same. The writer's father built many a wall for barns and houses, etc.



*Fig. grain flail.*  
 (a) Handle. (b) Swingle.

Threshing was not exactly a trade, yet some gave themselves to it as somewhat of a business. The threshing of grain was done with a flail. A flail consisted of a wooden handle about four and one-half or five feet long. To the end of this handle was strapped a stouter and shorter stick, called the swiple or swingel. The swiple was usually made from hickory wood; and the handle from tough white oak wood. The swiple was tied to the end of the handle, in a way so as to swing freely. A knob, and a neck formed on the end of the flail handle, enabled the swiple to be tied fast to it. See illustration.

About a dozen and a half or two dozen sheaves were placed on the barn floor, heads of sheaves together. The flailing proceeded up one side and down the other. Then the sheaves were opened and turned, and flailed again. The straw would be turned once again, and threshed, three times in all. Then the straw was shook from the grain by means of forks and rakes and placed in the mow, and the grain was scraped to the opposite side of the barn floor. The floor was now ready for a new batch of sheaves.

Usually two flailed together, and quite frequently three flailed together. It required a little skill for three persons to strike the same spot of straw in rotation, at a brisk speed, and not permit one swiple to strike another. Once in a while there would be a collision, caused usually by the younger one tiring and beginning to lag a bit. The writer well remembers these experiences. He came in on the tail end of the transition from the flailing process to that of the chaff-piling horsepower threshers. We would not have been sorry to have missed it



altogether. On the other hand we are glad that we can now talk from experience. Sometimes the leather lacings would break, or stretch, and the swiple would fly from the handle into the air, in which case a dash was usually made for the side or end of the barn floor so as to prevent being hit on the head by the descending swiple.

The writer's father as a young man, threshed grain with the flail for six months in succession. First he engaged the threshing, twenty-four barns. Then he went the rounds and threshed out the seed grain only. Then he made the round again, threshing out the whole crop which required from October first to April first. He received a toll of grain, or cash for the work. The crops were not as large as are raised today, of course, but it was a winter's threshing with the flail all the same.

Times have changed, and it is interesting to make comparisons. Some still talk of the "good old days." "Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days are better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

It behooves us to make good in our day, as did they. We should be most appreciative, and thankful for our conveniences and methods for a livelihood.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Home Life and Incidents

The home life of the days of our great-grandfathers and grandfathers is very interesting also. A comparison of then and now may help us to be more appreciative of the comforts and conveniences of our day. Seemingly we have almost every thing. And what we do not have in the way of things and service, we can have very quickly. The following incidents and experiences will illustrate what we mean:

*The Small-Pox Epidemic.*—In the year 1818 there was a Small-pox epidemic. How extensive it was, I am not now prepared to say. They were “awful days.” Jacob Kintzy’s two oldest children died of the disease. Their names were Jacob, and John. Jacob was born in 1795, and was therefore twenty-three years old. We have no record of John’s death. He was probably about twenty years old. Before they died, “the soles of their feet dropped off.” They died one week apart, and were buried in the same grave which is between the parents, Jacob Kinsey (as name is spelled on the tombstone), and Elizabeth Kinsey. The gray slate tombstone marker gives only the name of the oldest son, Jacob. The undertaker brought the coffins to the home, placed them on the porch, and left without lingering. The family took care of the caskets and corpses themselves, all as a matter of care, of course, and to prevent the spread of the disease. Neighbors would call and simply come onto the porch and look through the window and inquire about the sick, and offer such services as they were able to render.

Vaccination was resorted to at once, and so the rest of the family were saved, having only varioloid. The days were rather dark, and saddened, for the death-rate was rather high. Sanitary conditions, and medical science was not as favorable to them as to us. Let us not fail to appreciate our finely trained physicians, our antiseptics, nurses and hospitals.

By way of parenthesis, it may be of interest to know that the small-pox epidemic took twelve of the colony of twenty-four negroes in “nigger hollow.” This colony was located about five miles west of New Buena Vista, Bedford Co., Pa., at the foot of the Allegheny mountains, and about four or five miles south of the old Kinsey homestead.

*Cooking and Baking.*—At first all meats, baking, cooking, biscuits, etc., was done in the chimney corner over the fire. There, upon a crane hung a kettle; there were the Dutch ovens; and later was built the large brick ovens. By these means and devices the early cooking and baking was done. Much is made today of the Barbecue sandwich; but it has nothing on the roast of bear meat, or venison, raccoon, or turkey, which were roasted (free from water, thus no sodden flesh) on a spit in a Dutch oven, or over the fire. The spit was a long pointed piece of iron. This was run through the roast of meat, and on which or by which the roast was turned frequently so as to afford an equal roasting on all sides. The barbecue sandwich is good, but it isn't new. This was the method of preparing the Jewish Passover Lamb. If we are correctly informed, flesh that is cooked or roasted from its own moisture is the healthier. It is a slower process of course, but when we live at such a fast rate, we miss a lot of good things. It required no little time on the part of our grandmothers to maintain the proper bed of coals, and regular turning of the spit in order for a good roast. Indeed, it was an art. Imagine a large turkey, or venison roast for an evening meal, together with corn dodgers, biscuits, or flapjacks. They had some happy days, and it is little wonder that they talked about them to their children, and their children's children.

The above method of cooking was replaced by the new Hathaway stoves. My grandmother Kinsey's new Hathaway stove was the first to come into that community. The writer well remembers of his mother baking in the old fashioned large brick ovens. The oven was well heated at the proper time by burning, usually old dry fence rails, in the oven. Then the coals would be drawn out, and the whole baking of bread, pies and all, would be quickly placed into the oven, door closed, and after about an hour's time, the whole baking was done, and in the finest kind of a way. The nature of the heat, uniformity, etc., made for good baking. The bread in the earlier days was often baked on cabbage leaves when they were available. A long board paddle was used to place the loaves into the oven, and to remove them. I can still remember when my father built some ovens for the neighbors.

*Preserving the Fire.*—In the early days, it was necessary to guard the fire from "going out." Before retiring in the evening the coals of fire were covered with ashes so that there might be coals to start the fire on the next morning. There were no



matches as yet. In case the fire died out during the night, it became necessary to go to the nearest neighbor and "borrow some fire." The coals were carried in a shovel, or an old vessel, covered with ashes.

This mode of firing was followed by use of the steel and punk, or tinder. Thence came the matches. The writer has in his possession a piece of punk, a left-over from the time when the steel and flint was used. He well remembers yet of his uncle William whom he saw many a time light the tobacco in his pipe by use of the steel, flint, and punk. It was done in the following manner: The punk was held with the flint stone, and beneath it, the steel, in the right hand, was struck downward over the edge of the flint. This process would cause red hot sparks of steel to land into the punk which at once began to send a little curl of smoke. This was blown by the breath, the fire spread, and when well caught, a small bit of the punk containing the fire was removed with a knife, or pinched off and placed into the pipe on the tobacco. At once the smoker hastily drew and puffed away until the pipe was well lighted. So instead of the matches more lately carried by smokers, the flint, the steel, and the punk made up the equipment, and was quite as safe as the safety matches of the present day. (The nature of the fire in the punk was a smoldering, and not a blaze, similar to the fire in the tobacco.)

Fire was started in the home after the same manner as that described above for lighting the pipe. Sometimes it took considerable blowing of the breath between the time of the spark in the bit of punk or tinder and the time of the first little blaze. Today it is the match, or the gas lighter, or the turning of the electric button. We wouldn't have time to "blow a fire" today. But all these things we heard our grandparents talk about, and as children, we marveled at how they did things, but much more so today. But what will it be in the future? When they contrasted these things to us children, it was still before the time of the automobile, and the conveniences as we know them today.

*Beds.*—Yes, let us tell what we heard them say about the beds. The beds were "rope beds," that is, small ropes were stretched in two directions over pins in the bed railings. This took the place of springs in the present day beds. My grandfather had a machine to make ropes. The ropes were made from flax. The flax was first spun into a yarn, and then twisted

into ropes of various or desired sizes. The ticks were filled with straw. At first the ticks were so full of straw one could remain in bed only by difficulty. But the instructions were: "Fill the tick full and tight," and so we did. Eventually, the straw began to crumple, and pulverize and the ticks became wonderful beds, so we thought. The softened straw, and the give of the bed cords was considered a good bed, and it was until we experienced improvements. Then good-bye to the cord and slat beds. It was rather a task to make the straw beds after a night's using. Mother or sister had to break up the "nests" formed in the straw by our bodies. This was done by kneading the tick, and, every few mornings, turning the tick on the beds. They well knew how to make a fluffy, soft bed for the children. Yes, we came on the scene in time to get a taste of what our parents and grandparents experienced, and we are not sorry.

According to grandmother Kinsey, and others, when they ran short of feed for the stock, the ticks were emptied for the stock, and refilled with leaves. So, scant crops, and long winters likely meant leaves for the bed ticks by spring. Well, they were thankful that they could "pull through the winter."

*Cleansers, Etc.*—Today we have "Old Dutch Cleanser" and kindred articles for the kitchen and home. We have scientific polishes for our silver ware. We have linoleums for our floors. We have the finest laundry and toilet soaps. We have painted floors.

In that day, and even in the earlier days of my own home, instead of silver polishes as we know them today, sisters, or brothers, on Saturday mornings, would pulverize pieces of soft brick, and polish the knives, forks, and spoons. They were not silver ware, nor even stainless steel, they were simply iron. Sometimes ashes were used also, but not so successfully as brick dust.

The kitchen and porch floors, and steps were unpainted, and being uncovered, had to be scrubbed each week, Saturday afternoons. This was done with a "hickory broom," and the cleansing powder was simply soft sand stone pulverized. The sand was sprinkled over the floors, then the water applied, followed by the scrubbing with the hickory broom. It was real work to handle the broom. Of course the floors were cleaned, but the sand was rather hard on the flooring. (The writer in his boyhood days made more than one hickory broom for scrubbing purposes.) The hickory splits scratched and scoured

as well as the sand. They were used also because they cost nothing, save the time of making. They had to save the pennies in those days.

*Soap.*—Some soap was purchased of course. But much of it was home-made. This was done by making a lye from the wood ashes. An ash-hopper was constructed, the wood ashes put into it, then water was poured onto the ashes. A vessel was placed beneath the hopper to receive the lye as it filtered through the ashes. Then by means of the lye, and “soap fat” (bacon skins from pork, etc.), soft soap was boiled.

How self sustaining our foreparents were!

*Correspondence.*—The writer has in his possession a number of letters which were written to his father. They were from his uncles Benjamin Kinsey, and Dewalt Kinsey; also from his cousins John Kinsey, and Amos F. Kinsey—all written from Iowa and Kansas, and between the sixties and nineties of the last century. The correspondence has proved resourceful in writing our history.

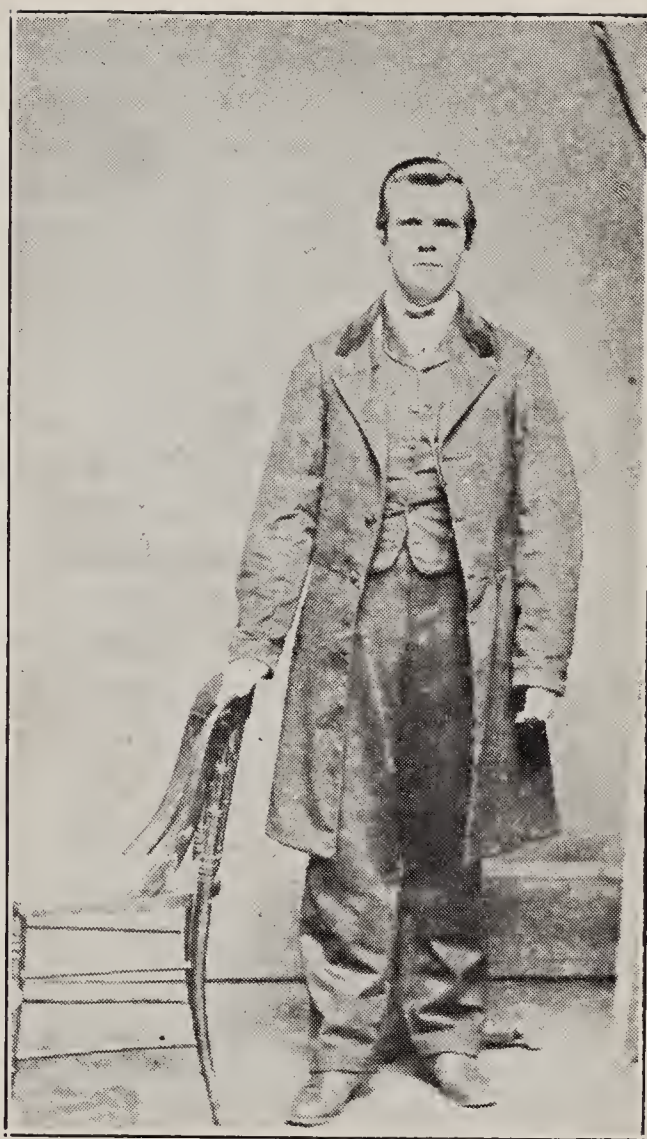
Besides the usual news concerning the families or persons, prices of grains, stocks, and marketing, etc., the country was described, times discussed, and inquiries about the homeland and old acquaintances. (Benjamin Kinsey, and Dewalt Kinsey, and their families left Pennsylvania in 1854 for Iowa. See extended accounts under description of families.)

And like the letters of the youth of every age, these cousins sometimes wrote about their sweethearts. For example: Father’s cousin John Kinsey of Tipton, Ia., once wrote him (in 1870)—“Well Cousin I wish you was out here to go with me to Dunkard meeting this evening and then I would give you an introduction to some of the girls and we would put on stile and make people believe we are somebody.” How natural all this! In another correspondence this same cousin John S. Kinsey asked my father whether he was looking “crosseyed at the girls.” I think it must have been about this time, or soon after that my father was looking “crosseyed” at my mother. Both cousins were married a year or so later. The pictures herewith show the two cousins of that time. The Prince Albert coat was the style of dress for the men of that day. “Fine boots” was the foot wear. The trousers below the knee reveal the leather tops of the boots beneath. The pictures give an idea of the wearing apparel of that day, the seventies, as well as the features of the young men.





JACOB KINSEY (1844—1911)



JOHN S. KINSEY (1844—1909)

*Jokes.*—They could appreciate jokes (if indeed some were jokes) in their day as well as we can today. The following was a “trick” Henry Kinsey, my grandfather, played on Henry Hall. Henry Hall lived in a log cabin between Burns Mill and the Burns school house. The chimney of the cabins were built of poles, and the cracks between the poles were “chinked and daubed” with mortar, after the same manner as in building the log houses. It was a simple matter to climb up one of the corners of these chimneys, climbing on the ends of the poles as they protruded at right angles on each corner. The nature of Henry Kinsey’s joke was to purchase a pound of sulphur while in Buena Vista, and, returning a bit after dark, he quietly slipped up and tied the cabin door shut. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were sitting by the blazing fire within. Then Henry Kinsey, with his sulphur and a thin flat slate stone which he procured

for the purpose, quietly mounted the chimney, dropped the sulphur and covered the chimney with the stone, and quickly descended. Needless to say, there was a great commotion within the cabin; chairs tumbled, there was coughing, and sneezing. Soon the door was broken open. Mr. Hall ran quickly to the fence by the public road, and, leaning over the fence, looking up the road and down the road, declaring with oaths what he would do with the fellow if he caught him. All the while my grandfather was lying on the ground on the outside of the fence where Mr. Hall was leaning over the fence. He was not discovered, and went on his homeward way after the Halls could reenter the house. His joke (?) was a success. Having been brought up in a home of few books and very little reading matter, of course, we children would listen to such stories, as told by father, with great amusement.



## CHAPTER IX

### School Life

During the early Kinseys, following 1795, and the early part of the nineteenth century, there were no public schools. Later there were "subscription schools," and these were followed by the free schools of the state. The free school terms were about three or three and a half months in length. The free schools were created by an act of the Pennsylvania legislature in the year 1834. (For a detailed history of the education and schooling of those days, see Wickersham's, and other Histories of Education in Pennsylvania.)

In the early days the school houses were built of logs. The cracks between the logs were "chinked and daubed." (In fact houses, barns, churches, etc., were all built of logs.) Greased paper was at first used for window panes. Benches were made of slabs, and without backs (This was an advantage to the teacher and his rod, but a disadvantage to the pupil). A writing desk was constructed around the walls of the room at which the pupils stood to write. This was another advantage to the teacher. His eye scanned the pupils, and in case he found a mischievous one pinching or disturbing another pupil while writing, he was in fine position for the teacher's rod. The writing desk consisted of a single board in width, and was supported by large wooden pins in the logs of the building. A ten-plate stove furnished the heat for the room. It was usually put up in the "up-sign" of the moon so as not to smoke. All of the furnishings were simple. The teacher's desk was usually large. Besides his own simple school equipment and noonday meal, it held all the lunches of the pupils. When the pupils entered the building the first thing they did was to take their lunches to the teacher who would place them in his desk until called for at noon. The teacher's wages was mere subscriptions at first. Later, it was about ten or twelve dollars a month. He usually "boarded around," which meant that he would board a week with one family; another week with another family, etc. He was supposed to cut wood, help to do the chores, and sometimes help to mind the baby, for his board.

The subjects taught were the three R's which were Reading, Writing (riting), and Arithmetic (rithmetic). The teacher was often called the School Master, and the length and diameter of the rod, or rods, above the blackboard showed that he was the school master. The title School Master, however, came not so



much from the manner of the teacher's ruling the school, as from the German usage; and even more ancient, as in the days of Christ when He was called Master, Teacher. Before resorting to the use of the rod, the teacher usually made violent threats, sometimes accompanied by oaths. The pupils were usually afraid of the teacher. He kept order largely through the motive of fear which today in the educational world is looked upon as a poor motive for doing right. The teacher ruled by force. Some of the forms of punishment were whipping (somewhat, indeed, after the manner of whipping a horse); loud threats with oaths; sitting on the floor; standing on the floor; sitting with the girls (this was an effective punishment for the bashful, and about ninety-eight per cent. of the pupils were most bashful, it seems vice-versa today); pulling the hair by twisting a lock in a split stick; etc., etc.

The writer's father, Jacob Kinsey, had his hair pulled after the manner just described. He also once received a whipping for the following misdemeanor (?): One pupil's head was quite inhabited. Father and his pals carved a little box into the top of the desk. A sliding lid closed the box. Then the boys combed the infested head, and the captives were imprisoned in the box. This was fun for father and the other boys. But when the teacher discovered the boys, and what they were doing or having their fun about they were whipped for the deed.

Because of much of the ill-advised school management in those days, the unjust discipline, it was only natural for many of the pupils to hold grievances against the teacher. The pupils would sometimes retaliate, or "get even" with the teacher by heating the poker handle for the teacher in his absence from the room. Again on one occasion, a heavy stick of wood, about the size of a fence post, was stood up against the door about the time of taking up books ("take up books"), or the beginning of the school session. Upon opening the door, the stick of wood would fall in and strike the teacher. The pupils sometimes considered it getting even with the teacher by locking him out. Such was a part of the school life of the early days among the early Kinseys, when they even had "good times." The teacher took up books by rapping on the door jam, with a sort of ruler or stick. This method was later replaced by a hand-bell; and still later by a large bell on the roof of the school house.

Benjamin Kinzey, son of Jacob Kintzy (1769—1851), was one of the early school teachers in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa. (according to Wickersham's History of Education in

Pennsylvania). This teaching was likely done in the old original log school house then, or at least later, known as the Burns School. It is altogether possible that Benjamin Kinzey was the first teacher of the Burns School. The Burns School took its name from the Burns families, the first of which lived on the Burns Improvements adjoining the original Kinsey (Kintzy) homestead, and later becoming the Jonathan Cable farm. Benjamin Kinzey, as formerly stated, was a teacher in Napier township, and if he taught the Burns School, then it was formerly in Napier township, as was the original Kintzy homestead according to the records of the Warrant and Patent in Harrisburg, Pa. If the foregoing be correct, then the history of the Burns School would show three Kinseys on its teaching role; namely, Benjamin Kinsey, John Kinsey (grand nephew of Benjamin Kinsey), and the writer, Wm. Kinsey, also a grand nephew of Benjamin Kinsey, and second cousin of John Kinsey. It should be said also that Roy Harmon, whose mother was Sarah Ellen Kinsey, a nephew of the writer, taught the Burns School a term.

Among other Kinseys who were teachers are Frank B. Kinsey, Johnstown, Pa.; Gladys Almeda Kinsey, also of Johnstown, Pa.; Ernst Kinsey, Armaugh, Pa.; Blanch Kinsey Swick, Ajo, Arizona; Kathryn Kinsey Malone, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. We are not aware of others at the present time.

Among those of an extended teaching experience are John Kinsey, twenty years; Wm. Kinsey (writer), seventeen years; Blanch Kinsey Swick, fifteen years; Ernst Kinsey, (?).

We have somewhat described those early school days, even the days before the "little red schoolhouse," the days when there was no paint at all, either inside or out. What an evolution there has been! What a contrast is the modern school, the consolidated grade and high schools, with enlarged and varied curricula, with the teaching done pedagogically, and the child understood psychologically; with pianos, victrolas, and radios; with medical care; etc., etc. Our ancestors did well in their day with the things they had to do. Today we are perfectly equipped, and the schools are most sanitary. In those early days, and even in my own early boyhood days many did not even have a handkerchief. The coat sleeve was used instead, and . . . Slates were used, and the slate pencil, many of which were cut out from the soft slate stones collected from the ditches or banks beside the roads. Later the lead pencil, and the writing tablets replaced the slate equipment. It was more sanitary too. The slates were erased and cleaned by spit-



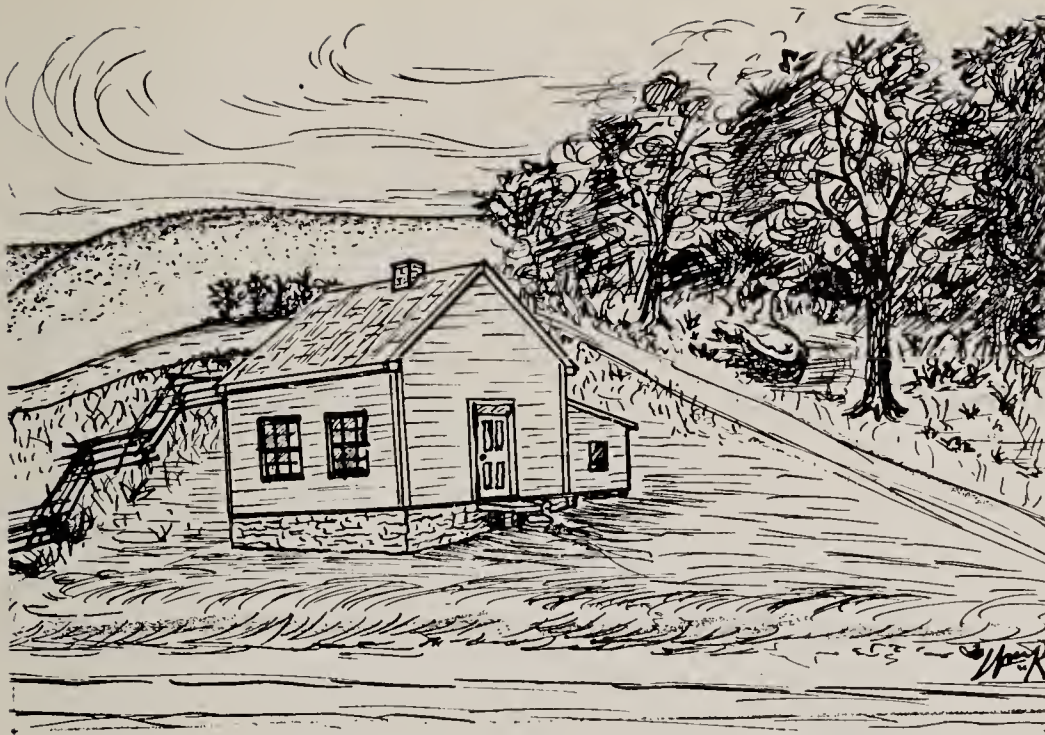
ting on them and erased or washed with the under side of the fist, and dried with the underside of the coat sleeve. This was the forerunner of the sponge and the cloth. (Both the underside and the top side of the coat sleeve was very useful.) Almost literally, cart loads of mud was carried into the school room on the calf-skin boots and shoes. When the teacher swept the room at close of school, the windows were all raised that the breeze may bear away as much of the dust as possible. One can scarcely imagine now how thickly the dust settled on the books and desks.

The rule for leaving the room during "books" was "one at a time." In the early day, not only the beginners, but many others could not read, as yet. As a guide for leaving the room, a shingle was fastened to a string and hung by the door. On the one side was the word "out," and on the other, the word "in." So when a pupil left the room, by the teacher's permission always, he, or she as the case may be, would turn the shingle so that the word "out" showed in the room; and on returning to the school room, the pupil then turned the shingle again so that the word "out" would be to the wall. When the word "in" was in view, it showed or indicated that no one was out, and when "out" was in view, no one could leave the room until the one out came in. Sometimes there would be a mix-up. It was an "awful thing" when two pupils happened to be out of the room at the same time. The mix-up would come about in this way: The A, B, C class, and others who could not read the words "in" and "out," would flop the shingle carelessly, or being in a hurry, so that the shingle-barometer turned too much. Thus the dangling shingle when coming to a rest may read "in," indicating that there was no pupil out. How different now!

How simple the athletics were: "town-ball," "fox-and-geese," "deer" (when a new snow fell, and a large ring could be made), "sock-ball" (around the school house), "skating" on the ice (without skates), etc. The balls were made of yarn from an old stocking, sometimes covered with leather from worn-out boot-tops.

The accompanying cut, sketched from memory by the author, shows the Burns school house, the successor to the original log house. It was a simple frame structure about twenty-five by thirty feet in dimensions. It never was painted, either inside or out. It had two windows on either side, and one in the rear. The public road passed by the building on the south side, and since there was but one seat by the window (on the girls' side),





The Burns School House. The above cut is a pen sketch from memory, of the Burns School House. It was abandoned for school purposes about 1892, or '93, and was purchased and removed soon after by Jonathan Cable. This building was successor to the Log building. The author began his school career at this place about the year 1884, teacher, Augustus Deman.

The public road is in the foreground. The lane between the schoolhouse and woods simply led to the Echart Horn homestead.

there was always an anxiety over sitting in the seat by the window. Those who sat by the window could see the people as they passed up and down the road. "To see or look out" caused the strife for the seat by the window. One girl seemed to succeed in getting that seat from year to year, much to the dislike of the other girls. This building was vacated along about 1892. The new Burns school building was moved about a half mile west, the present location.



The Present Burns School House, located about five miles west of Schellsburg, and to the right of the Lincoln Highway (going west).

## CHAPTER X

### The Religious Life

In the early days of the Kinseys the places of attending church and Sunday School were the Union Church in the Schellsburg Cemetery, a half mile west of Schellsburg, Pa. Second, there was the Old Log School House (the "Burns' School House"). Third, and later, the old Albright Church in Helixville, then called Millerstown. The distances were about six miles, one mile, and four miles, respectively.

The first Albright church in Millerstown, likely a log structure, was later replaced by another building, a frame structure, about twenty-five by thirty feet in dimensions. The writer worshipped in this building as a boy many times. The building no longer stands, and no other has taken its place.

The original Old Log School House, "The Burns' School," was the first school house in the community. It was built of logs. This building was later replaced by a small frame structure in which the writer spent his first two years, as a child, in public school. The teachers were Augustus Deman, and Howard Burns. The present Burns School House is located about one-half mile west of the original. (For a fuller description of the Burns school grounds, buildings, reconstructed pictures, see Chapter IX.)

The Union Church, one-half mile west of Schellsburg, Pa., still stands. It is a log structure, but in course of time was weather-boarded or sided in order to preserve it. It is painted white, and is now located in about the center of the cemetery, due to the fact that the cemetery has been added to several times.

Since this old church was a place of frequent worship, study of catechism, baptisms, funeral services, etc., for the Kinseys from the earliest to the present times, some further description of the church will be in place and of interest. We can do no better than to quote from the late William P. Schell's account of the History of Schellsburg, as printed in the Bedford Gazette, 1898. The writer knew Mr. Schell personally, and conversed with him on local historical subjects. The account follows: "It appears from a subscription paper, dated in 1806, that the first movement for the erection of a Union Church was made in that year. It is probable that the state road was the then line between Bedford and St. Clair townships (Note



4). The following is an extract from the said subscription paper: 'Whereas, it has been agreed by the inhabitants of Bedford and St. Clair townships, that a meeting house (church) is necessary to be builded, by subscription of said inhabitants. . . . the said house to be 25 by 30 feet, two stories with shingle roof . . . . the subscriptions to be paid to John Schell, Tobias Hammer, George Rock, and John Mowry. . . . The building is to be free to no other denominations than for the Calvinists and Lutherans; and traveling preachers shall have the liberty to preach by application to the elders of said congregation.'



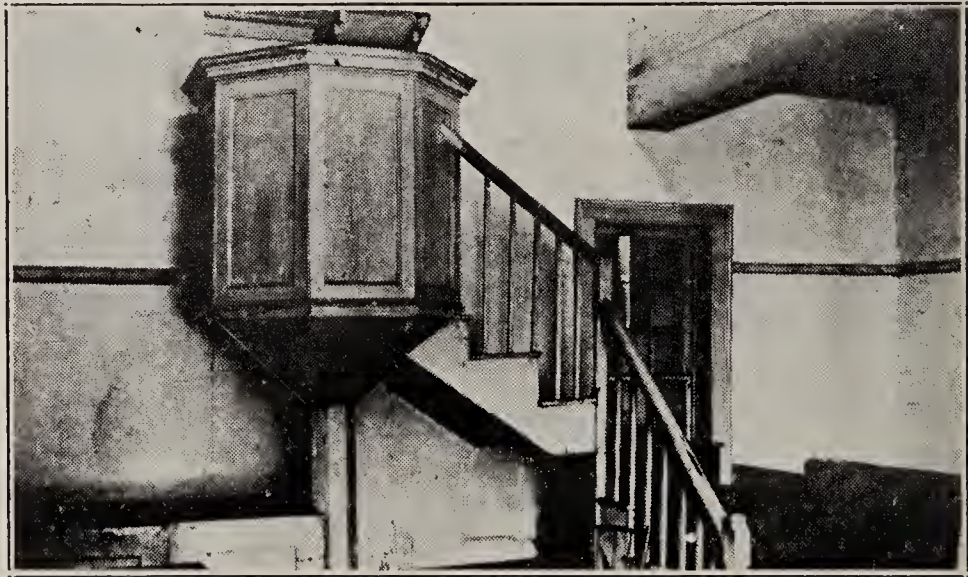
The Old Log Church, erected as a Union Church, in 1806.

"The church was built of logs in 1806. It is supposed to be the oldest church building in the county. The church stands nearly in the middle of the grounds and faces the south. The door is at the south side and is a double one with a large old-fashioned lock, which is opened and shut by unscrewing and screwing into the lock a long iron handle. On the north side there is only one window which is above the pulpit. On the other three sides there are two windows above and two below.

"The pulpit is very unique. Some one has very aptly said it is the likeness of the wine cup. It is altogether probable that it is a reproduction of a pulpit in some old Palatinate church, which was originally designed as a symbolization of the Eucharistic cup. The Elector, Frederick III, adopted the Heidelberg catechism, and nearly all of his people along the Rhine belonged to the Reformed church. They were very devout followers of Christ and readily discerned close relation between the Gospel of the crucifixion and 'the blood of the New Testament.' Hence the ideal cup-shaped pulpit. The pulpit is



octagonal in shape, it is supported by a pedestal, or square pillar, 53 inches in height; one side is placed against the north wall, under the window, the other seven sides or panels, are 43 inches in height, and 17 inches in width, and they slope gently to the pedestal. The pulpit is four feet in diameter, and is reached by seven steps, through a door made of one of the panels, and is only large enough to hold one person. The whole is painted white. The seats, both down and up stairs, are unpainted, with high straight backs. In front of the pulpit is a large white table, 50 by 42 inches, which was used for Communion services. A high gallery supported by two columns extends around three sides of the church and takes up more than half of the space. An old German Bible printed in 1805, at Halle, and translated by Martin Luther, has been in use from 1806 and still is in the church. In the year 1881 the church was weatherboarded and painted white in order to preserve it from further decay. This has beautified its exterior. In cold and inclement weather it is used for burial services. A coal stove has been placed in it so that the church can be made comfortable in cold weather."



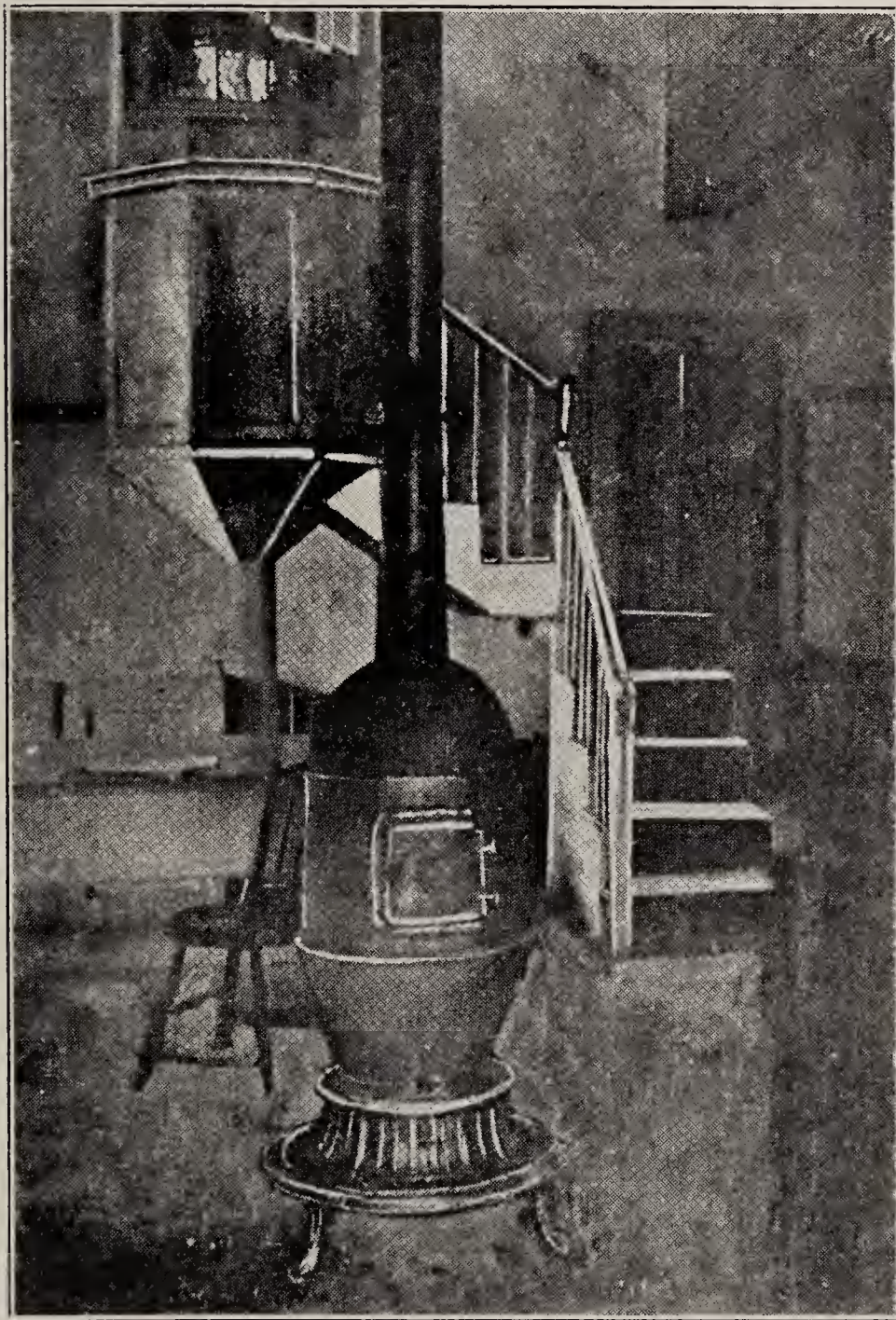
Detail of the Pulpit.

Thus we have briefly described the places of worship attended by the early Kinseys. The young people thought it nothing to walk to these places of services. Four or six miles to church and back afoot afforded plenty of time for social affairs, courting and wooing. It was quite essential to go in groups and that the group remain more or less together because of wild beasts such as wildcats, panthers or bear. But in those



days the going to meeting was wonderful, the meeting was wonderful, and the returning home was wonderful.

In the old Burns' School House (the original log house) preaching services were held occasionally. The poorer and common people always went to Sunday school bare-footed. The instructions to the early Kinsey children were: "Children, wash your feet for Sunday School." And the feet usually needed it, as badly as shoes needed shining later.



A front view of the interior of the Old Log Church, showing the historic pulpit and steps leading thereto, a bit of the gallery, the old table, and a stove which of course is more modern.



Rev. Jephthra Potts, and Rev. Jacob Sigler were among some of the preachers who ministered at the Burns School House. Among the early Sunday School Superintendents were "Grandpap Horn" who lived about one-half mile north of the school house. The Horn homestead, settled in 1800, later became a part of the Jonathan Cable farm, or the original "Aunt Polly Burns" farm. Another one of the superintendents of the Sunday School was Dewalt Kinsey who later (in 1854) migrated to Iowa, and thence to Douglas, Kansas, in 1881. Among other superintendents of Sunday School in the Burns' school house were Dr. Taylor Ealy, M. D., of Schellsburg, Pa. (The writer can just faintly remember it); Ed. Sellers; etc., and the writer, as a young man of about nineteen years of age. Our efforts were feeble, but we served for the lack of workers. This superintendency was in the present Burns' school building. Among the Kinsey teachers who taught in the Burns' School, the writer has both a day-school, and a Sunday School, record.

Some of the things learned in Sunday school were the alphabet, counting, reading and spelling. The older people read from the Testaments and Bibles, and commented upon the scriptures. The alphabet was placed upon cardboards, and some upon neat thin boards. Very often just below the alphabet were placed the figures. So mathematics, in a way, was having its beginning in the Sunday School.

The writer's father was baptized by Rev. Jacob Sigler, a minister of the Reformed church, in the old historic Union Church, described above. His funeral was also preached in the old church, as were many of the other Kinseys, by the Rev. Daniel G. Hetrick, a Reformed minister.

In a way, religious privileges were meager. But the influence of religious and ethical ideals resultant from the meager services of those days was far reaching. While the Kinseys did not yield their lives to Christ in numbers, yet as a whole, and because of the religious efforts of the time, they had a keen sense of honor and right, and defended it. Sham was taboo. Thank God for the Home Missionary work done in those early days. Those pioneer preachers, and workers, we rise up and call them blessed, and do them honor. They left a moral legacy which has been a goodly heritage to the Kinsey descendants. Naturally they passed on what they had received, and ours has been a goodly birthright. With the advantages of our day, we ought to be much better than we are.



## CHAPTER XI

### The Wild Game

In the early days of the Kinseys wild game abounded everywhere. There were many dangerous animals also, such as the bear, panther, wolf, and wildcat. They could not raise hogs on account of the bear; nor sheep on account of the wolves. Foxes were the great enemy of the chickens and turkeys.

Our great-grandfather, Jacob Kinsey, practically raised his family on wild meat. At one time he had seven bears "salted down." Deer and other wild game they did not "salt down" because that could be gotten when desired. But the time came when the wild animals began to become a little more timid, and some evidences of diminishing, then they began raising some hogs for domestic use. But this meant a battle with the bear from time to time. When the pigs were heard squealing in the night, members of the family arose to kill the bear. The pens were built of poles and logs. One or two of these the bear would pull out with his paws and enter the pen. Sometimes the bear had the pig killed and dragged out of the pen by the



*The intrusion of the Bear*

time members of the family arrived on the scene with the gun. Sometimes the bear would escape; at other times the bear was killed, and for a season there was plenty of meat on hand, bear meat, pork, and a bear hide in the bargain. So there was practically no loss; but such a butchering was not just always convenient, especially when it began around mid-night.

#### A FEW INCIDENTS

One Sunday morning, Jacob Kinsey (Kintzy, 1769—1851), while his wife, Elizabeth, was baking buckwheat cakes, chanced to see from the window, a large buck on the edge of the stream below the house, drinking water. He seized his rifle, ordered one of the boys to open the door wide enough for the gun barrel, and at the crack of the gun, the deer fell into the creek dead. Again there was a plenty of fresh venison.

Another incident, on another Sunday morning, before any of the family had yet risen, Henry Kinsey, the writer's grandfather, heard an excitement among the turkeys. The gobbler had flown to the house roof. On rising and looking from the window, grandfather saw a red fox standing and looking wistfully at the turkey on the house roof. He seized the gun, and the fox was shot. The bullet simply bored a hole of its own size through the window pane.

*Thrilling experience with a bear or two.*—One day my grandfather, Henry Kinsey, was wandering about through the woods at the foot of the mountain, just west of his home. There was then but one field cleared west of the house. All of a sudden he came upon two cubs. They were amusing themselves at play. The mother bear could not be seen anywhere. After watching the cubs play for a while, not being aware of his presence, he decided to shoot one of the cubs. He did so, wounding it only. This caused great screaming and howling with the cubs. Of course, the mother bear heard the alarm, and in all her fury and spirit for vengeance, came rolling into sight. A glimpse of the maddened creature was sufficient notice for the intruder to withdraw from the premises without debating the matter. "No grass grew under his feet." Down through the woods, over the rail fence, and down through the field for home, he went! He expressed it thus: "By the heaven's God, I went down the mountain!" The mother bear followed him to the edge of the woods, stood up, with front feet on top rail of fence, and watched him going down through the field. She pursued him no further, and it was a good thing

that the distance home was only a narrow field's width. Growling and snarling, the mother bear returned to the wounded cubs. For this incident, we are indebted to John Kinsey of Johnstown, Pa., son of Dewalt Kinsey, and who heard my grandfather tell the story.)

The writer's uncle Albert Echart Kinsey told the following story just the year before he died (1931): One day grandfather (Henry Kinsey), and his brother Dewalt were up in the gap scouting about. They had become separated. During this time, Henry Kinsey and a bear met, and engaged in a battle. It chanced to be by an old log, pine if rightly remembered, rotten enough so that the solid limbs readily pulled out. Henry grabbed one of the limbs on which fortunately was a good solid knot, and with it knocked the bear down time and again. He soon realized that it was just a question as to whether his endurance could outlast the bear's. Whereupon he began to frantically call for his brother. Brother Dewalt at once understood the nature of the calls and knew that his brother was in danger. He fled to the rescue, ran up to the bear (which gave no attention to him) and with his knife stabbed and ripped open the abdomen of the bear. This ended the battle. The bear soon lay dead, and Henry Kinsey sat down and took advantage of a needed rest.

My father told me the following: On a certain occasion, his father was fishing for trout down the gap. And looking ahead occasionally, he spied a wildcat lying upon a small log, the end



*The Wildcat ready for his prey*



of which was a few feet above the ground, and extending toward the stream, and near the edge of it. The cat was in a springing position. Grandfather picked up a fair sized stone from the stream, and throwing it, hit the animal in the ribs. At this the animal escaped, and the fishing continued.

In those days, to travel through the woods fishing, hunting, searching for the cows, nuts, etc., was more or less dangerous. There were the bear, panther, wildcat, and the like to be feared. On one occasion when one of Jacob Kinsey's (Kintzy's) boys was searching for the cows, he suddenly discovered on a tree nearby him a large panther, lying on a limb, with a fierce frown on his face, tail wagging, and in a position ready to spring upon the boy when he would come into proper distance. Well, the boy, we were told, did not stop to debate the matter of leaving the panther's native premises. He "took to his heels," and arrived home without the cows. His story was a satisfactory explanation to his parents. He was not chided for not having the cows come home with him.

As children we always delighted to hear father, and the neighbors, and especially our uncles, tell and retell these animal and hunting stories of the former days. They were good topics for the evening's talk around fire or stove. Then about the shop were the antlers of deer, the ten and twelve-inch beards from turkeys, large thigh bones from turkeys, bones from the legs of deer, etc., all of which served as evidence of the game caught, or the size of same; also for various uses as handles, bushings, burnishing of shoe leather, or even for turkey callers for which the small bone in second joint of the turkey wing was used. These "callers" were made by opening up the ends of the bone, removing marrow, and after drying thoroughly, was smoothed and polished up. Being ready for use, it was placed in the leather pouch along with the ammunition for the gun, in case one was needed, or, laid by for future use. These "callers" were used when a turkey was shot. The flock being scattered, would soon begin to "kyouck" gently, and by answering each other the flock was soon able to reassemble. In this way the hunter could draw the turkeys back within gun shot, and thus capture a second turkey. The "kyouck" was produced by placing the bone, one end to the lips (not within), and with the palm of the left hand almost closing the other end of the bone, producing the "kyouck" when a draft of air was drawn through the bone in pulsations. With a very little practice the turkey could be imitated almost perfectly. (The

writer possesses one of these callers, and can give the "kyouck" without any trouble.)

It is little wonder that many of the Kinseys are possessed with the spirit of hunting and fishing. Father did a great deal of hunting in his day. He killed fifteen deer in his time. He killed many turkeys, pheasants, raccoon, and smaller game every season. The mountain stream of fresh water with its source at the top of the mountain, and flowing down through the Kinsey gap, and throughout the length of the land of the Kinsey homestead, always abounded in fine mountain trout. In this stream the Kinseys fished,

## CHAPTER XII

### Things Worth While That Might Be Done

We are thinking of a number of things that we might do that would be worth while. We are thinking of such things as would do honor to our ancestors. It becomes us to make contributions during our lifetime. It becomes us to be an example to others with respect to our forefathers. We shall mention a few things which we would like to see done.

First. The graves of Jacob Kintzy and Elizabeth Kintzy should be resurfaced, filled, etc., so as to render them easily cared for. The gravestones should be firmly and properly set. And we think it would not be out of place to provide a simple monument, not to mark the graves, but a marker in honor of the couple who, born in Germany, braved the dangers of the seas of their day, and also braved the hardships of a colonial and frontier life, strangers in a strange land, these our ancestors on the American Continent who gave us a simple but honest heritage in their attempt to better their own livelihood and welfare, seems to me deserve some marker of our appreciation. Such a simple marker might contain a small bronze panel containing their names, ventures, etc.

Second. Another marker should be erected as near as possible on the site of the original log cabin on the old homestead. This, of course, providing such arrangements could be satisfactorily made with the present owners. Such a marker should also contain a bronze panel bearing the facts of the early settlement, something after the following manner:

On or near this Spot stood  
the First Log House in this Community,  
Erected in the year 1795 by  
Jacob and Elizabeth Kintzy who  
were born in Germany, 1769.  
The Homestead contained 439 Acres,  
87 perches. The Patent for the Land  
was procured from the State  
in 1851 by Benjamin Kinzey,  
Administrator for Jacob Kintzy.

Such a marker could be of granite, or native rock set in a cement base. We are not thinking of anything large, but only a simple and enduring marker. Such should be considered ornamental and improving to a community. Sentimental? Yes! But I am more interested in such markers than those that bedeck the battlefields, and I am patriotic still. The battles



that conquered the wilds of the forests and compelled the soil to preserve life may not be as important as the battlefields that settled moral evils; but when the moral issues are settled by such a bad method as war, perhaps the battle ground where the wilds have been conquered and the soil tamed may be thought of more highly and honorably, and deserves a marker, so that our children may ask: "What meaneth these stones?"

Third. There is the possibility of the museum. The museum is a great educational factor, an institution of learning in itself. Hence the museums of every large city; of the Government itself; and of the famous Henry Ford Museum at Dearborn, Mich., of the present day. The museum we are thinking about would be small of course so far as the objects as formerly possessed by the early Kinseys would be. But still these could be added to by other objects of Colonial days from whatever source. There should be no objections to museum objects of any day for that matter. The idea is that it should be educational of the life of our ancestors of the early days of our country.

Further, the museum we are thinking about would be more or less of community and local interest. If it should prove a benefit beyond that, well and good. As far as crafts were concerned, perhaps that of manufacturing spinning wheels, reels, split-bottomed chairs, flax-brakes, etc., would be the most outstanding. Tools for coopering do not seem to be in existence, that is, the tools possessed by the Kinseys. Then there was the making of shoes; extracting teeth; weaving, etc. Jacob Kintzy and his immediate descendants came on the scene when the handicraft stage of manufacturing was in its final chapter. A transition from the handicraft articles to the machine made goods; from hand-making in the home to machine-made articles in the factory was about to begin. A museum of the kind would be a chapter in the study of the evolution of industrial society in western Bedford Co.

At this time we should like to name some of the objects that could be placed in such a museum, articles which now exist, as follows: The lathe and lathe tools (made and owned and operated by Henry Kinsey); spinning wheels; reels; split-bottomed chairs; one American door-key tooth extractor (rare); forceps (succeeding the "door-key"); candle-sticks; lard-lamp set; lanterns (perforated tin), panel-glass, etc.; old law book, catechism, early school books; large map of Bedford County showing the townships, published 1864, showing the Kinsey homestead, roadway, etc.; records; "shin-plasters";

saddle-bags; correspondence; general tools; old photographs; guns; etc., etc. Others may have Kinsey antiques that would contribute much to the collection. We are sure that different branches of the descendants would have.

Apart from some such method of preserving some rare antiques, many of which are now in my own possession, I scarcely know what to do with them. Where is the descendant who is interested and sufficiently able to be a proper custodian of the antiques. And would there be one from generation to generation? Our posterity would not miss so much of course, but any generation is always glad for what has been preserved for them, which is educational and instructive.

Fourth. There should be a permanent and general organization of the descendants of Jacob Kintzy, which would meet in a Kinsey Reunion, say at least every three years on the original Kintzy Homestead (the farm where Peter McCreary now lives). A Kinsey reunion should be held every year, and as many attend as possible, and be held at places most accommodating and convenient. But at least every three years we think there should be the general reunion, and at the original historic spot, the Jacob Kintzy homestead. Such a reunion should be made most instructive, as well as a time for fellowship.

Fifth. The organization should publish a little paper, an official organ. Semi-annually, quarterly, or as conditions and circumstances would demand. Such a paper would tend to unify the "clan," would be informing; and would be resourceful in Kinsey history in future years. Next to the organization itself, the paper would be the greatest factor in binding us together through a common knowledge of things past, present, and as they relate to the future.

Sixth. There should be a small endowment fund created of one or two thousand or more dollars, the interest of which should be expended on caring for the historic graves, markers, etc. First putting them in proper shape. Also for the graves of any of the Kinseys as they may need when once the immediate descendants have all passed. In case that there should more interest accrue than is needed for the care of the graves, the money could be expended in other judicious ways, as deemed best by the officials of the Kinsey Organization.

In this chapter we have revealed what is in our mind. It, or some of the things, may never prove more than a dream. We mean it to be suggestive. What think ye?



## CHAPTER XIII

### Burial Grounds

The old historic cemetery on the hill one-half mile west of Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa., is the burying ground for the early Kinseys, as well as for many of the recent families.

Jacob Kinsey (1769-1851), and his wife Elizabeth Kinsey (1769-1851) are buried about one hundred feet south, and slightly east, of the old church, with two sons who died of small-pox, lying between them, Jacob Kinsey on the left, and Elizabeth Kinsey on the right, facing east. The small-pox victims are both buried in one grave, having died just a week apart. There is but the one tombstone, however.

The tomb stones are on the order of gray slate stones, and bear the following inscriptions:

In Memory of  
Jacob Kinsey;  
died June 26th A. D. 1851.  
Aged 81y. 11m. & 14d.

In Memory of Elizabeth  
ccn't of Jacob Kinsey  
died Aug't 31 A. D. 1851.  
Aged 81y. 8m. & 24d.



The graves and tombstones of Jacob Kinsey, Elizabeth Kemp Kinsey, and Jacob, Jr., and brother John. The two sons, dying of small-pox, are buried in one grave and lie between the parents, theirs being the higher tombstones.

Jacob's son, Peter Kinsey, and some of Peter's children, lie buried adjacent to the above.

About one hundred feet southwest of the church lies buried William Kinsey and wife. He is another son of Jacob and



Elizabeth Kinsey. The writer was named after this great uncle.

Northwest of the church, a little to the left of northwest it is, about or between three or four hundred feet, lies buried another son, Henry Kinsey. This is the writer's grandfather. Interred here also is grandmother Sophia Hardman Kinsey, and four of their children: William Kinsey, Susie Kinsey Smith, and two other children who died young.

A little south of east of the church, perhaps two hundred feet, lies buried the writer's father, Jacob Kinsey, who was born June 4, 1844, and died July 12, 1911. On this same plot of ground is buried also twin sisters, one dying in her infancy, the other, Gertie Belle Kinsey, in her fifth year; and sister Laura Kinsey Kline who died in her thirty-fourth year.

Returning to the sons of Jacob and Elizabeth Kinsey, we note, then, that Henry Kinsey, William Kinsey, and Peter Kinsey, and the two who died of the small-pox are buried in the Schellsburg cemetery. The other two sons, Dewalt, and Benjamine Kinsey, having migrated west, are buried, the former near Douglas, Butler Co., Kansas; the latter, in Rogres Grove cemetery, about five miles southeast of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The writer once made a visit to the Iowa cemetery.

## CHAPTER XIV

### Frank B. Kinzey

As previously stated, the purpose, one, at least, of writing our family history is to create such an interest as will make for improvement among us and our descendants. We are glad for all who are making good, and have made good. The author has felt that the work of this history would not be complete without the selection of some one of the Kinseys who could be taken as an example of marked success in life. One whom we are pleased to hold up to our kin of the present generation and future generations to emulate.

Besides, I am proud of my distinguished cousin, Mr. Frank B. Kinzey, who has always been near and dear to the writer. Hence we offer this chapter as a tribute also.

Frank B. Kinzey, as most of us, was born of humble parentage and in an humble home, but of good substantial stock. And like many reputable millionaires today, men of Christian character and successful in high finance, he started at the bottom, and without a cent. He has climbed to the heights of success. And we mean by success, three things just now, namely, Finance, Business, and Religion. These were obtained by hard work, and we commend them to you and your descendants for emulation. As said before, he started at the bottom. His parents were unable to aid him in making a preparation for life and its duties. (This was or is not the worst thing to befall children. Many children are ruined by parents lavishing money upon them.) His parents gave him something better than money, they gave him a code of ethics—honesty, morality, and goodness—which after all is about the best legacy that can be given our children. In spite of poverty, which is no disgrace, but only inconvenient, Frank overcame all obstacles and handicaps, and has obtained an enviable success.

#### *Birth and Parentage*

Frank B. Kinzey, son of Benjamin F., and Margaret Wilson Kinzey, was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa., March 21, 1875. He can claim an honor which many of us cannot. He is a great, great grandson (on his father's side) of William Fraser who is claimed to be the first white child born in Bedford County.



The birthplace of Frank B. Kinzey, situated three miles west of Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa., and one and one-half miles north of the Lincoln Highway, in Napier township. Mr. Kinzey, himself, suggests that Abraham Lincoln had very little on him in either place of birth or looks.

The story of William Fraser is a most interesting episode, and one that is not told often enough to the citizens of Bedford County. We, indeed, are not appreciative enough of our historical background which certainly is very rich. And so far as we know, the burial place of this first white child to be born in Bedford Co. has no marker of any kind. This is not to the credit of our county.

William Fraser was born at Raystown, 1759, and without doubt, the first white child to be born in the county. His father's name was John Fraser who was an Indian scout, trader, packer, and inn-keeper, a farmer also. Investigation has shown that William Fraser located on a tract of land in Bedford township; later in Napier township; and later still, in Harrison township along the northern slope of Dry Ridge, on a farm known some years ago as the "Herline" property. About thirty years ago, James Williams and others, in company with A. E. Schell, located the farm, burial grounds, and graves of William Fraser and wife on the old homestead, that is, the Herline property.

As stated above, he once located in Napier township. This was on a tract of land adjoining the Jacob Kinsey (Kintzy) tract, and the farm presently owned by William Deaner. (See Draft on page 31.) William Fraser settled on this tract of land about 1820. He was then sixty-one years old. The remaining twenty-four years of his life he spent on this tract of land ad-



joining the Kinsey homestead and on the Herline property in Harrison township. He died in 1844, at the age of eighty-five years.

The following incident in the lives of William Fraser's parents will be of great interest to all. The account is taken from the Bedford Gazette of September 21, 1906, and as told by A. E. Schell:

"John Fraser and wife, Jean, resided in Virginia in 1755, and accompanied General Braddock's and Colonel Washington's armies west as a guide and scout. After General Braddock's defeat and terrible disaster the army retreated to Fort Cumberland. Some months thereafter, while near Fort Cumberland, Mrs. Fraser was captured by the Indians, a tribe of the Six Nations, and was taken as far west as the state of Ohio. She was adopted by the great chief and held among his squaws in the great lodge or wigwam of the chief. After a number of years of captivity she made her escape, planning it by strategy and will power and hiding away a meager supply of food for her journey through the wilderness to reach her destination. But to her great perplexity a little favorite dog took up her trail and followed her to where she crawled into a hollow log, weary, foot-sore, and exhausted for rest from the long journey through the wilderness. In her great extremity and to avoid detection by the pursuit of the Indians on her trail she was obliged to kill the little dog to keep him from barking and revealing her hiding place. For several long years, Mrs. Jean Fraser was held a captive in the far-off wilderness. Despondent, she longed for her friends and civilization; the opportunity came and she fled for her freedom.

"Long years rolled around in weary suspense; all hope gone, John Fraser accepted the hand of another woman with a solemn vow between the contracting parties that if the first wife returned his second wife would surrender her claims peacefully and without a murmur. After the expiration of the second year, Mrs. Jean Fraser returned to her husband and friends. To conciliate his second wife and all parties concerned Mr. Fraser erected a cabin on his property for her, where she lived until the end came the following year."

An honor, and an interesting story indeed of the mother of the first white child born in Bedford county, William Fraser, who is the great, great grandfather, on the mother's side, of Frank B. Kinzey. And the story as handed down to him by his ancestors is the same as that narrated by Mr. A. E. Schell with but one exception, namely, that Mrs. Jean Fraser hid in

a brushpile instead of a hollow log. The discrepancy is of no importance, and the fact of her escape is the same.

Raystown, where William Fraser was born, was located near the present site of Bedford. A Scotchman by the name of Ray built several cabins; others followed, and the settlement was known for some time as Raystown. In 1759, General Stanwix changed the name of Raystown to Fort Bedford, in honor of the Duke of Bedford, of Bedfordshire, England.

### *Boyhood Experiences and Incidents*

Frank B. Kinzey was rather small physically, and seemingly delicate; but this was only in appearance. He always enjoyed the best of health, was active and full of life. He enjoyed the things that all normal boys enjoy. He had a great deal of initiative also. At the age of eleven, on a Sunday morning in mid winter, a beautiful crust upon the snow greeted this youth. But he had no sled with which to take advantage of the winter's sport. The Burns family with whom he lived were rather strict Presbyterians and did not approve of Sunday desecration. The appeal to slide was too much for Frank. So he hied himself off to the work-shop where the tools necessary to farm life were kept, and proceeded to make himself a "Yankee" sled. The sled was completed about mid-afternoon, and the boy soon found himself on the hill for a ride. A light snow had fallen after the crust had been formed, and the wind had swept this into the depressions and ravines, one of which was about half way down the hill. The factor of loose snow packed into ravines on top of a crust was not reckoned with, and about the time the maximum momentum was reached, the sled struck a little ravine filled with snow. The sled remained, but the boy went on in "high gear," and landed in a bunch of green briars, etc., at the foot of the hill. Scratched and bleeding, however not seriously hurt, he found it necessary to go home and face the folks with the fact that he had violated the Sabbath. His sports desire was more satisfied then than in the morning.

On another occasion, Frank B., on a certain Sunday morning called on his cousins Albert and Harvey Kinsey, brothers of the writer. My father then lived on what is now known as the Fyan Mill property. I shall give this incident in the boy's own words. "One of the boys (Harvey) revealed the secret that he knew where there was an animal under a ledge of rocks on the upper end of the farm. The trio of boys proceeded to the ledge of rocks and found evidences of some kind of an animal there. After some planning as to how to get it out,



Harvey Kinzey conceived the idea of cutting a long pole, splitting the end of it, and from under the rocks, 'Harve' prodded the animal and twisted the split end of the pole into the fur of the animal. When it arrived it was a skunk." Well, poison gas soon filled the air. When Frank arrived home he was forbidden to enter the house. Clothes were given him, and he was ordered to the barn to change apparel. When this was done he was permitted to enter the house and decent society.

A promising boy of this type must have had some interesting school experiences. And he had. Here is one. At the age of thirteen, while attending the school which was being taught by Miss Mary Hushard who stood six feet and two inches, the teacher attempted to flog Frank B. for saying, "Present sir." He resented it and succeeded in reducing the rod to bits. This young American was branded by a neighbor as "Peck's bad boy." The teacher refused to have anything more to do with the boy. The school board was called together and discussed the wisdom of dispelling him from school. But Mr. Burns assured the school board that Frank B. would not go back to that school, so the matter was dropped. The boy was sent the remainder of the term to another school. Frank B. Kinzey never got a licking in school, the above was the nearest approach to it.

Is it any wonder the subject of this chapter has turned out to be what he is?

#### *Prepares for Business Career*

On April 1, 1890, Mr. Thompson Burns moved from the farm to Johnstown, Pa. Frank B. Kinzey, who was then fifteen years of age, accompanied him. On arrival in the city, Frank found employment, and boarded with a sister. After two years he saved enough money to attend the teachers' Normal School at Schellsburg. Between school terms he attended night school at the Morrell Institute of Johnstown, Pa., taking a commercial course in night school while earning money to attend the coming normal school. In June 1895 he was given a certificate by superintendent C. J. Potts of Bedford Co. to teach school. He was employed by the School Board of Napier township to teach the Napier School, at a salary of \$23.75 per month, a magnificent sum that. This was during the winter of 1895 and 1896. At the end of the school term he returned to Johnstown, Pa., and decided that it was necessary to find some position which would make it possible for him to be more permanently employed. He secured a position with R. R. Thomas in his lum-



ber yard as Yard Man and Bookkeeper. In June 1896, he graduated in the Commercial Course of the Morrell Institute and received his diploma.

*Frank B. Kinzey and Family*

On April 14, 1896, Frank B. Kinzey married Mary A. Ott, daughter of Peter and Mary Ott. To this union was born two children, Maurice Eugene Kinzey, born March 11, 1899, and died June 6, 1899. Mabel June Kinzey, born June 6, 1904. Mabel attended the Johnstown Public Schools, graduating from the Johnstown High School in 1920, mid-year term. She also took a commercial course in the Cambria Business College, Johnstown, Pa. In June of 1924 she graduated from Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa. Mabel June Kinzey married Marilyn R. Fetterolf of Mount Union, Pa., November 28, 1923. Mr. Fetterolf also graduated from Susquehanna University. To this union there is one son, Frank Kinzey Fetterolf; and one daughter, Marilyn Jane Fetterolf.



Mary A. (Ott) Kinzey, born April 23rd, 1873  
Frank Benjamin Kinzey, born March 21st, 1875  
Marilyn R. Fetterolf, born October 28th, 1900  
Mabel June (Kinzey) Fetterolf, born June 6th, 1904  
Frank Kinzey Fetterolf, born December 24th, 1924  
Marilyn Jane Fetterolf, born October 16th, 1932

*Business Career*

Frank B. Kinzey continued in the employ of R. R. Thomas until 1900 when he was taken in as a partner. The firm was then known as R. R. Thomas and Kinzey. In 1904 the Thomas-

Kinzey Lumber Company was incorporated, and Frank B. Kinzey was made Treasurer of the Company and continued in this capacity until 1910 when Mr. R. R. Thomas died. Frank B. Kinzey then bought part of the Thomas interest, and became president of the company and continues in this capacity to the present time.

Mr. Kinzey is also president of the Thomas-Kinzey Mortgage Company of Johnstown, Pa. He is president of the New Florence Lumber Company, New Florence, Pa. He is also a director of the Johnstown Trust Company, Johnstown, Pa. He is a director of the Retail Lumber Dealers Association of Western Pa. and the National Association of Builders Exchange. He is Treasurer of the Johnstown Terminal Storage Company, Johnstown, Pa. He has been for years a director of the Imperial Coal Corporation of Johnstown, Pa., a corporation representing nearly three millions of dollars assets, and he represents a four hundred thousand dollar trust through the bank.

### *Religious Career*

Mr. Frank B. Kinzey did what every sensible person should do, namely, mix religion with business. It is a man's first business to be a good man, and then secondly to be a good carpenter, doctor, or lawyer, as the case may be. The Bible says, Seek first the kingdom of God. "First things first." Mr. Kinzey did this, and all other things has been added to him. He began life with God, and God has been with him since. We are not saying he is without faults, and perfect. None of us are. But he has succeeded in religion in a remarkable way, and the Lord has greatly used him. He has given liberally of his time and money. He honored his parents to their dying day, and this was well pleasing in God's sight and was not without reward. Religion and church work, like business, are a delight to him.

He is the Cambria County Member of the American Arbitration Association of New York. He is treasurer of the Somerset County Conference Lutheran Sunday School Association. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Christian Home, Johnstown, Pa. He served as director of the Johnstown Y. M. C. A. for many years.

Frank B. Kinzey, and his entire family are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church, Johnstown, Pa., continuously for thirty years. He has been Treasurer of the church for twenty-nine years. He was Sunday School superintendent for fifteen years, and is at present assistant Sunday school superintendent,



having been relieved of the general superintendency to teach the Men's Bible Class, which position he holds at present. His congregation has accorded him its highest honors in having him represent them at their local and general Synods of the United States.

### *Civic and Other Activities*

Mr. Frank B. Kinzey's life is one quite well rounded out. He is devoted and loyal to civic affairs, as well as religious and business affairs. He has a civic patriotism as well as a religious patriotism. He is faithful to both state and church, government and God. And this is as it should be. He has devoted much time to civic affairs; and has given financial support to community and humanitarian causes.

During the World War he was one of the Four Minute Men. In addition to this he spent much time in selling Liberty Bonds, and soliciting for the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, etc. He turned in his questionnaire at nine o'clock A. M., November 11, 1918, without any reservations. The Armistice was signed at eleven o'clock A. M., November 11, 1918.

He is a member of Speer Orr Camp No. 14 Sons of Veterans; Conemaugh Lodge No. 191, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Johnstown Lodge No. 538 Free and Accepted Masons; The Kiwanis Club, all of Johnstown, Pa.

### *General*

In a general way, Mr. Kinzey is a man who is alert, has good business acumen, is very democratic, easy to approach, and most congenial. He is clean cut, and gentlemanly in every way. His grit and righteous determination of boyhood and school days has followed him through life. One example of his resoluteness and determination is shown in one of his habits. He had been given to smoking, for many years. But when he was convinced that it was a nuisance, he quit it. He didn't *try* to quit, he just *quit*! And that was all there was to it, and that is somewhat of an index to and make-up of the man. Of course success is inevitable for all such. He commands respect.

The religious life and atmosphere prevails in the home in a beautiful way, as you now would expect of course. There is to be found the family worship and prayers. Without exception, even including the little grandson, all take their turns in saying grace before meals. If you haven't before now, you will by this time, understand why I have chosen this particular cousin as one who should be a challenge to all. Let us all so



strive to live so as to be an honor to our kin and to the world.

The integrity of Frank B. Kinzey has been thoroughly tested and found true. I refer to a warehouse enterprise which was legitimate in itself, but had among its promoters some crooks. They double-crossed the honest fellows. Mr. Kinzey was one of them and suffered as its president. It is unnecessary to give the details of the business, save to say that the warehouse proposition has turned out to be a success; but only after Mr. Kinzey lost large sums of money, bitter and damaging experiences, and threatened his health. He emerged from the wreck poorer in money, but rich in experience. This business deal was the saddest thing of his life. He was unjustly and harshly criticised. Time is a great argument however, and those who have suspended judgment are satisfied that Mr. Kinzey was honest, and was only a victim of certain circumstances. He has demonstrated to the public, and to the subscribers of the Terminal Warehouse Company that he played fair, that he stacked his money along side of theirs, and never quit until the proposition was brought to a final conclusion.

This cousin of ours commands our respect, and I have written this chapter for the history because I believe in "pre-mortem" flowers and praise. Frank, may you ever help the rest of us to be what we ought to be.

From early in life he vowed to live noble and clean. One of his vows was never to rob a girl of her virtue. The following poem not only shows his ideals along this line, but it also reveals that he is somewhat poetical:

Who wrongs a girl  
With no design  
Can never be  
A friend of mine.  
Who makes her fall  
Without a need,  
Wrongs one, wrongs all,  
And is wrong in deed.

God did not plan  
And plan in haste,  
He gave not man  
One girl to waste.  
All girls to love,  
All girls enjoy,  
Not one abuse,  
Not one destroy.

—*Frank B. Kinzey.*

The above poem has many earmarks of good poetry, and

we commend its idealism to all.

Being further interested in his poetic versatility, we include another of his poems:

*A TREE HAS FALLEN*

Out there along the wayside stood  
A large and stately tree,  
Its roots were deep, its branches long,  
They reached to even me.

This tree has stood the wintry blasts,  
And heard the moanings of the gale,  
Its life is silent now, at last,  
From deeds that never fail.

This tree has stood for many years,  
Its branches spread afar,  
To me it was a stately tree,  
Its texture fine as fine could be.

I loved this tree, I loved its shade,  
I loved its branches too,  
It sheltered me, it sheltered you,  
And you, and you, and you.

This tree has fallen now,  
The crash is felt by me.  
The leaves will fade,  
But its deeds will live  
Through all eternity.

In life I knew this sturdy tree,  
Till death I'd love to be  
As true a friend to every man,  
As this friend was to me.

—*Frank B. Kinzey.*

There are those who can say fine things, but their lives do not tally with what they preach. This is not true of Mr. Kinzey. The above poems give you but a little glimpse into the heart of the man. They reveal some of his idealism and nature. Let me state his integrity and sincerity in another way. He has never, in all his busy career, told his stenographer or any other person in the office, to say to any one calling for him over the 'phone, "tell them I'm not in." This is quite a common practice in business, and a temptation easily yielded to.

Mr. Kinzey has proved himself also to be a practical speaker and is called upon frequently by his community and church for addresses.

In closing may I again say, that this chapter is written for the inspiration of the present, and the coming generations of Kinseys. To be successful and make some contribution to

society does not mean that one must make a lot of money. There are millionaires who are complete failures and are making no contribution to society whatever. Frank B. Kinzey's parents made very little money during their life time. They did something better, I think. They gave a family of good children to the world. We can all be successful, and let us not forget that underneath all our achievements there must be a noble, Godly and upright life. Mr. Frank B. Kinzey, successful in business, successful in finance, successful in religion, a Christian gentleman and a delightful friend, is herewith presented for our inspiration and emulation.



## CHAPTER XV

### Jacob Kinsey (Kintzy) And His Descendants

#### *Introductory Remarks*

The ancestry, and children will be given first; the historical account, or records for each Kinsey, second.

There are two numbers appearing before the names of the children. The first number indicates the generation; as for example: First Generation; Second Generation, etc. And the number in parentheses mean the number of children in any particular family.

In taking up any Kinsey and his immediate descendants, his *Ancestry* will be given *first*, in small capital letters, and with a wider margin from the left of the page than that for his *Children*. To illustrate the numbers: Take Henry Kinsey, for example, who comes in the third, "3," generation, his ancestors will run, 2, 1; and his children, (1), (2), (3), etc.

This arrangement is to simplify the place and location of the ancestors, and the descendants, especially when there are several Kinseys by the same name. Constant reference to Family Tree, Appendix I, will also help.

Different families of the same generation, when the ancestor changes, are separated by a line.

Some of the biographical sketches are incomplete, and briefer than they should be. This is because of the indifference on the part of some in furnishing the data as requested.

Descendants such as Miller, Smith, Adams, etc., are simply named as children of the females, and without details because such are no longer "Kinseys."

#### 1. JACOB KINSEY, July 12, 1769—June 26, 1851.

2 (1) Jacob Kinsey, April 9, 1795—March 3, 1818.

2 (2) John Kinsey, —March 10, 1818.

2 (3) Henry Kinsey, June 26, 1804—Oct. 11, 1876.

2 (4) William Kinsey, Oct. 6, 1808—Aug. 7, 1879.

2 (5) Peter Kinsey, Feb. 16, 1811—Feb. 7, 1888.

2 (6) Dewalt Kinsey, Dec. 22, 1814—June 26, 1897.

2 (7) Benjamin Kinsey, , 1817—Apr. 21, 1877.

*Jacob Kinsey*, 1769—1851, married Elizabeth Kemp (1769—1851). In the year 1795, March 20, according to the testimony of James Burns, they began their homestead at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, on a 439 acres, 87 perches tract of land.

Jacob Kinsey and his wife were both born in Germany. For a fuller account of their lives, see Chapter III of this volume.

Mr. Kinsey was a farmer, wheelright, and a stone mason. To Jacob Kinsey and his wife were born the children as given above.

(Remark: We notice in the "Will" of Jacob Kinsey (Kintzy) that he refers to the "heirs of my son George Kinsey." See Chapter VI of this volume for further remarks.)

## SECOND GENERATION

### 2. JACOB KINSEY, April 9, 1795—March 3, 1818.

#### 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Never married. Died of small-pox, 1818. Buried in the Union Cemetery, west of Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

### 2. JOHN KINSEY, —1818.

#### 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

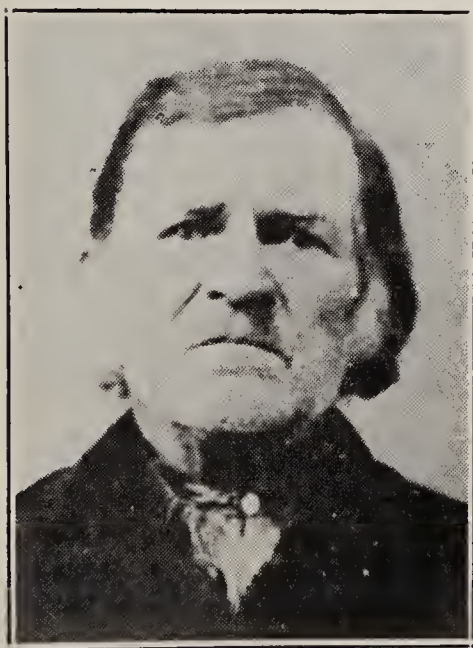
According to my father's statement, he married a Miss Weisel. Died when married about four weeks. No children.

These two sons died of the small-pox, in the epidemic of 1818. This scourge had a high death-rate. The two brothers died a week apart, and were buried in one grave. See Chapter VIII of this volume for a fuller account of the "Small-pox Epidemic."

### 2. HENRY KINSEY, June 26, 1804—Oct. 11, 1876.

#### 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 3 (1) Henry Kinsey, Dec. 29, 1832—Feb. 19, 1896.
- 3 (2) Joseph F. Kinsey, Dec. 21, 1840—Apr. 24, 1915.
- 3 (3) William M. Kinsey, May 3, 1843—July 3, 1890.
- 3 (4) Jacob Kinsey, June 4, 1844—July 12, 1911.
- 3 (5) Caroline Kinsey, Aug. 14, 1845—July 31, 1928.
- 3 (6) Valentine Kinsey, Feb. 14, 1848—
- 3 (7) Albert Echart Kinsey, July 18, 1849—Feb. 23, 1931.
- 3 (8) Margaret Kinsey, Sept. 13, 1852—Nov. 24, 1930.
- 3 (9) Susan Kinsey, June 26, 1855—Oct. 29, 1888.
- 3 (10) Hester Kinsey, Oct. 29, 1856—Apr. 9, 1872.
- 3 (11) Elmira Kinsey, Oct. 11, 1860—Sept. 14, 1920.
- 3 (12) Ealy Kinsey,



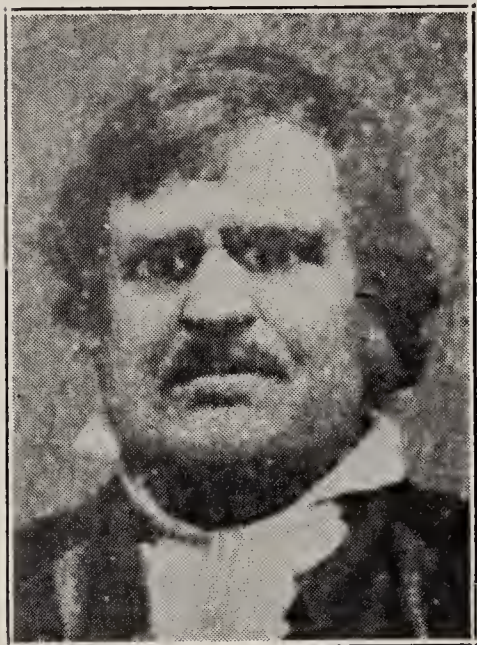
HENRY KINSEY



SOPHIA HARDMAN KINSEY



Henry Kinsey, 1804—1876, married Sophia Hardman\*, Aug. 10, 1839. Went to housekeeping on seventy-five acres of the original Improvement. All of his children, except the first, were born on this homestead. He was a farmer; wheelright; and a stone mason.



HENRY KINSEY  
(Another likeness)

According to the Family Record in a "Life of Christ," owned by him and recorded in his own hand writing, he was born in the year 1804. On his tomb stone, however, an error is shown.

Valentine, and Ealy were buried on the homestead.

A few of the dates of the births of some of the children may be a bit incorrect, since the age of the paper bearing the record, and the blurring of the ink, makes some of the dates uncertain.

Henry Kinsey died October 11, 1876. His wife, Sophia Hardman Kinsey, died March 1, 1900. Children listed above.



The original log house as built by Henry Kinsey,  
and added to later.  
(Photo by George Kinsey Smith)

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\*The Family Record of the Hardman family, partial at least, is contained in a little German Catechism, and is now in the writer's possession, having received it from father who no doubt received it from his mother.



The accompanying picture of the log-house is a picture of the house which Henry Kinsey built on his share of the original homestead. In this house all of his children were born, that is, the writer's father and all of his uncles and aunts. The house as seen in the cut or picture is not the original exactly. The end of the house to the left—from the upright log which runs right by the door was an after addition. After the new addition was built to the house, grandfather moved his wheelright equipment, or shop, into the downstairs room of this new addition. The shop and the increasing number of children demanded larger quarters.

This house with its large chimney is a type of the houses which were common in the community. The barns were built of logs also, something after the accompanying picture.



The original barn as built by Henry Kinsey. The barn is of log frame covered with weatherboarding. The barn is still standing, and the only one of the original buildings. (Photo by the author.)

It was upon the roof of the above house where the fox chased the turkey gobbler, and from a rear window, was shot. (See Chapter XI for the account.)

We are indebted to our cousin, George Kinsey Smith, for the picture of the old Henry Kinsey home. In fact, he and his camera, in his young days, has made possible a number of pictures for this history. The contribution is greatly appreciated.

## 2. WILLIAM KINSEY, October 6, 1808—August 7, 1879.

### 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

3 (1) Jacob Henry Kinsey, June 30, 1832—Dec. 9, 1897.

3 (2) William Scott Kinsey, Sept. 27, 1834—March 20, 1838.

3 (3) Dewalt Kinsey, Oct. 5, 1836—Aug. 12, 1838.

*William Kinsey*, 1808—1879, married Margaret Gott. He was willed the tract of land adjoining the Burns' property. When his brother Benjamin migrated west, in 1854, he bought out his brother. Hence what was willed to William was never built upon.

There is no picture of him known to be in existence.

William died August 7, 1879. He was in his seventy-first year. His wife, Margaret, died March 27, 1868. She was in her seventy-fifth year. Both are interred in the Schellsburg cemetery.

The author was named after this great uncle.

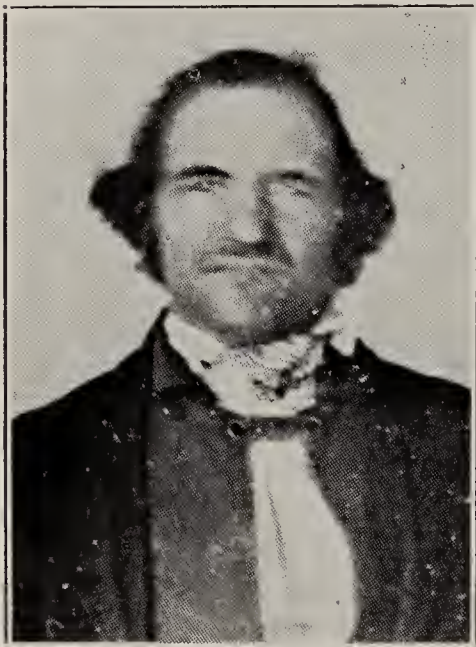
He was a tanner; and a farmer. William Kinsey worked as a tanner in the Clark Tannery in Schellsburg for twenty-seven years. Later he was employed in the Burns' Tannery. He was tanning at the time he bought his brother Benjamin's farm. Children, as above.

2. PETER KINSEY, Feb. 16, 1811—Feb. 7, 1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 3 (1) Benjamin Franklin Kinsey,  
Nov. 7, 1830—Sept. 23, 1912
- 3 (2) William H. Kinsey, Mar. 17, 1833—Jan. 8, 1838.
- 3 (3) Martin Kinsey, Mar. 19, 1835—Dec. 24, 1837.
- 3 (4) John Boyd Kinsey, Nov. 26, 1839—Oct. 6, 1916.
- 3 (5) Dewalt Kinsey, Apr. 6, 1840—Jan. 1, 1914.
- 3 (6) Emanuel Kinsey, Feb. 9, 1841—Dec. 29, 1854.
- 3 (7) Peter P. Kinsey, , 1842—Nov. 14, 1922.
- 3 (8) Ellen Kinsey, Apr. 17, 1844—Sept. 9, 1845.
- 3 (9) George Kinsey, Oct. 30, 1846—Sept. 16, 1851.
- 3 (10) Hiram Kinsey, Feb. 17, 1849—Jan. 9, 1868.

*Peter Kinsey, 1811—1888, married Jane Frazer. Jane Frazer was a daughter of William Frazer who is claimed to be the first white child to be born in Bedford Co., Pa. (See Histories on Bedford County; also Napier Township, in State Library in Harrisburg, and elsewhere; also see Chapter XIV.)*



PETER KINSEY

He was willed the tract of land to the west of the original homestead, adjacent to the mountain.

He learned the wheelright trade. In his last days he lived in the large house by the "pike," now the Lincoln Highway, on the Major Burns' property. He kept a little store, and was postmaster. The writer, as a boy, walked about five or six miles, once a week, to his office for the mail. My faint recollection of him was that he resembled his brother Henry, my grandfather.

Peter Kinsey's old violin is still in existence. Recently I had the pleasure of handling it, and is in the possession of cousin Albert Gellar of Chicago, Ill.

Peter Kinsey and four of his sons served in the Civil War. The father and Peter, Jr., in Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment, P. V. I.,



under Vol. Richard White and Captain Joseph Filler, the latter of Bedford Co.

Peter Kinsey died while living at the Burns Mill property, on Feb. 7, 1888. His wife Jane died on Jan. 11, 1888. They were buried in the Schellsburg Cemetery, adjacent to the original Kinsey plot, just south of the old church.

## 2. DEWALT KINSEY, Dec. 22, 1814—June 26, 1897.

### 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 3 (1) John S. Kinsey, Apr. 18, 1844—Aug. 9, 1909.
- 3 (2) Christopher Kinsey (died young).
- 3 (3) David Kinsey (died young).
- 3 (4) Sarah Kinsey, Mar. 2, 1854—(living, 1932).
- 3 (5) Amos F. Kinsey, Aug. 2, 1856—Oct. 1, 1904.
- 3 (6) Catherine Kinsey, July 14, 1862—Aug. 4, 1928.

*Dewalt Kinsey*, 1814—1897, married Sarah Wertz. He was willed the original homestead, containing one hundred and twelve acres. (See Chapter VI.)

Three years after the death of his father, he sold the farm to Henry Sigler for \$1000, in the year of 1854, (Henry Sigler sold this farm later to Stephen McCreary for \$1050, Feb. 28, 1857) and migrated with his brother Benjamin to Iowa. He located four miles west of the town of Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa. He bought eighty acres of land, and lived here twenty-six years. Then in 1881 he moved to Douglas, Butler Co., Kansas, where his son John had moved in the fall of 1878.

Besides farming, he was a cooper by trade (See Chapter VII). He butchered some. He was road supervisor for many years while living in Iowa. He was quite a grafter of fruit.

In politics, he was a democrat, as was his brothers. But when Lincoln ran for president, his sympathies were with Lincoln on the slave question, and so voted Republican. This was very offensive to his brother Henry who said that he would sooner have heard that he (Dewalt) was dead than to have heard that he turned Republican. With this event the two brothers discontinued their correspondence. (As told the writer by Margaret Kinsey Adams, of Johnstown, Pa., and Mrs. Anthony Kinsey, of Cedar Rapids, Ia.) It was, however, to the credit of Dewalt Kinsey to put moral principles before partisanism; and in this he set the rest of us an example.

As a churchman, Dewalt superintended Sunday School in the



DEWALT KINSEY  
As he appeared in his  
later years.)



old Burns' School House. What his faith was before going to Kansas, I do not know, but while he lived in Kansas, he was a member of the United Brethren Church, and died in that faith. "Dewalt Kinsey was one of the best Christian men I ever knew."—Mrs. Motie Little, Douglas, Kansas (1930). Many of his letters, now in possession of the writer, manifest quite a religious tone.



DEWALT KINZEY AND SARAH WERTZ KINZEY (An early photo of Dewalt Kinzey and wife. The picture, like others of the early days, is an interesting study—the pose, the cut of clothes, leather boots are in evidence, etc.



At different times he manifested a desire to return to his native state, Pennsylvania.

He died on June 26, 1897, and is buried in the cemetery, a half mile from Douglas, Kansas.

2. BENJAMIN KINZEY, , 1817—April 21, 1877.

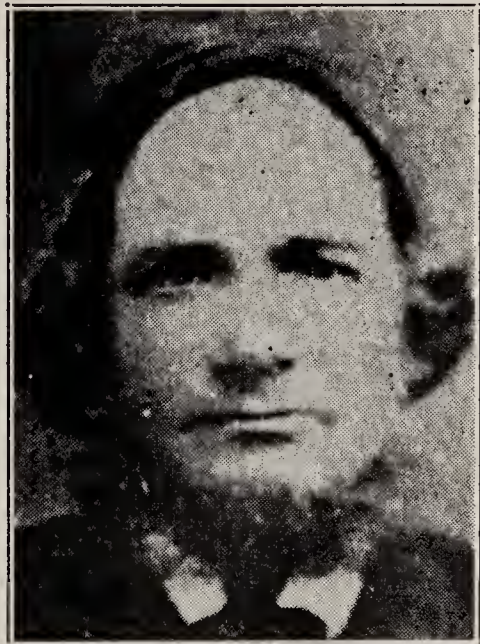
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 3 (1) Elizabeth Kinsey, 1840 (?)—Aug., 1879.
- 3 (2) Wm. M. Kinsey, Sept. 30, 1842—Jan. 13, 1843.
- 3 (3) Anthony Kinsey, Jan. 17, 1845—Jan. 15, 1909.
- 3 (4) Cyrus E. Kinsey, July 30, 1847—April 5, 1853.
- 3 (5) George W. Kinsey, Feb. 10, 1850—(living, 1932)

*Benjamin Kinsey*, 1817—1877, was married three times; first to Sarah Heitchew. There were no children to this union. Second, he was married to Ann Maria Fisher (1818—1853) of Schellsburg, Pa. To this union there were five children, as given above. Third, he was married to Sarah Barker, of Iowa. There were no children to the third union.

These marriages are confirmed by Benjamin's son, George W., of Kingsley, Iowa (1931).

Benjamin migrated to Iowa with his brother Dewalt, 1854. He located five miles south of Cedar Rapids for a short time, on the hill about a fourth mile off the road, now known as "U. S. 161" paved road, to the east. Then he bought forty acres of land lying on the west side of Road 161, five miles south of Cedar Rapids. This was adjacent to where he first located. There are no buildings remaining on this tract of land at present. This forty-acre tract of land adjoins and is a part of the Anthony Kinsey farm of two hundred and twenty acres of land which is still owned by Mrs. Anthony Kinsey (1932). It perhaps should be said in this connection, that Anthony Kinsey, son of Benjamin, at first procured forty acres of land of the present tract, trading a team of horses for the land. The land was valued at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. So with a fifty-dollar team he bought forty acres of fine Iowa land. Then, being without a team of horses, having some young steers, he proceeded to break-in an Ox-team. With such a beginning, Anthony started on the road to a financial success. Land in that section is now worth two hundred dollars an acre and up.



BENJAMIN KINZEY

As he appeared in his later years. (See Chap. V for another likeness.)

After some years, Benjamin left his farm and went to Shuey-

ville, Iowa, nine miles south of Cedar Rapids, and still on the same road, now paved, "U.S. 161." Here he lived the latter part of his life, and died. Shueyville is in Johnson Co., just over the line from Linn Co.

Benjamin carried the mail on Star Route from Shueyville to Cedar Rapids for several years, and until he died. He received two hundred and fifty dollars from the government for this service. He made one trip a day, and six days in the week. He left Shueyville at 7 A. M., and arrived in Cedar Rapids at 10 A. M.; left Cedar Rapids at 2 P. M. and arrived in Shueyville at 5 P. M. All this is a bit interesting as a matter of comparisons with our day of good roads and government service.

Benjamin Kinsey was a farmer; wheelright; tanner; auctioneer; and pioneer school teacher (in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.). And as has been noted, he was the administrator for the settling up of his father's estate, a part of which duty was to procure the Warrant and Patent for the land on which his father squatted, and never had received a government title for it.

I am informed by some of his grandsons that he sometimes expressed a desire, also, to return to his native state, Pennsylvania.

He is interred in Rogers Grove Cemetery, five miles southeast of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

It is the impression of Mrs. William Scott Kinsey that Benjamin built the old saw-mill which, later, William Scott Kinsey remodeled, changing it from a "sash mill to a mooly mill, and putting in new water wheels." (Rebecca Kinsey so informs the writer through her son Calvin, 1931.)

Wickersham's History of Education in Pennsylvania gives the name of Benjamin Kinsey as one of the pioneer school teachers in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Kinsey began auctioneering after he went to Iowa.

### THIRD GENERATION

3. HENRY KINSEY, December 29, 1832—February 19, 1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

4 (1) Margaret Kinsey, Sept. 9, 1854—

4 (2) Lemon B. Kinsey, May 18, 1856—Feb. 28, 1929.

4 (3) Mary Jane Kinsey, Nov. 20, 1853—Nov. 22, 1929.

4 (4) Annie Kinsey, Mar. 20, 1861—Jan. 23, 1927.

4 (5) Catherine Kinsey, May 18, 1863—

4 (6) Alfred W. Kinsey, Aug. 28, 1865—June 2, 1915.

4 (7) Cicero L. Kinsey, Nov. 12, 1867—

4 (8) Sylvia Kinsey, May 17, 1870—

4 (9) Edward K. Kinsey, Nov. 30, 1872—, 1872.

4 (10) Wade Hampton Kinsey, Jan. 13, 1874—

4 (11) Araminta Kinsey, Dec. 17, 1877—

*Henry Kinsey, 1832—1896, married Catherine Rock of Bedford Co., Pa., a sister of John Rock of Schellsburg, Pa., in 1854; was born in Bedford Co., Pa., and died in Westmoreland Co.*



(Waterford), Pa.; he received a grade school education; was a shoemaker by trade. His mother's name was Mary (Hammers) Harmon, a sister of the late John Hammers of Chestnut Ridge (between New Paris and Schellsburg), and the mother of Jacob Harmon, deceased, of Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.

Mr. Henry Kinsey dropped dead near the bridge at what was then Samuel McKelvey's store, while on his way to fill the position of Inspector of the Election Board. He was alone when he dropped, face forward, to the ground. His son Wade passed him while on the way to the Oak Grove schoolhouse where the election was to be held, he remarking that he would walk slowly, taking his time. While his arrival was awaited, some one on looking up the road, observed him lying prostrate in the road. On the arrival of Mr. Kohn Austraw, and Cicero L. Kinsey he was found to be dead.

Mr. Kinsey came to the valley from Bedford County, resided for a while in Ligonier, then moved to Waterford where he resided for the rest of his life, and where he plied his trade. Interment in Green Mountain cemetery.

3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, December 21, 1840—April 24, 1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 4 (1) Sophia Kinsey, Dec. 24, 1864—
- 4 (2) Sarah Ann Kinsey, May 5, 1869—
- 4 (3) Henry Kinsey, Mar. 24, 1870—
- 4 (4) Elizabeth Kinsey, Apr. 1, 1871—
- 4 (5) Simon Kinsey, Oct. 3, 1873—
- 4 (6) James Ellsworth Kinsey, June 18, 1876—  
(To second wife)
- 4 (7) Elsie May Kinsey, Aug. 9, 1891—, 1914.
- 4 (8) Ellen Kinsey, June 17, 1895—June 17, 1895.
- 4 (9) George F. Kinsey, Oct. 22, 1897—Mar. 1, 1899.
- 4 (10) Erma Jane Kinsey, Aug. 23, 1900—
- 4 (11) Earl Statler Kinsey, Aug. 14, 1904—Aug. 14, 1904.
- 4 (12) Lester Ealy Kinsey, Feb. 24, 1906—

*Joseph F. Kinsey*, 1840—1915, married twice; first, to Syntha Ann Taylor (1839—1887) in 1864; second, to Elizabeth Ann Shull, in 1889. He received a grade school education; was a farmer; blacksmith; and stone mason. He was a good all-round mechanic, and a speedy worker with great endurance.

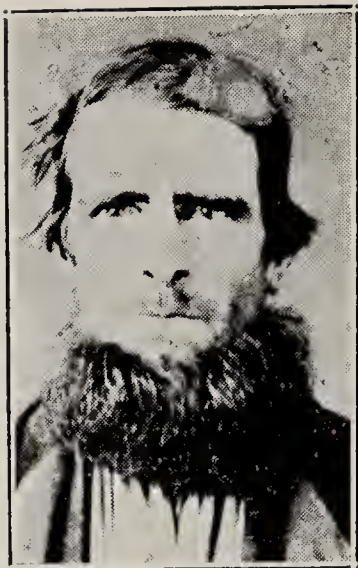
He is interred in the Helixville Cemetery, Bedford Co., Pa., where he last lived.

3. WILLIAM M. KINSEY, May 3, 1843—July 3, 1890.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Never married; lived with his mother until his death which occurred in the small house which stood on the south side of the "Fike," now the Lincoln Highway, on the old Major Burns property (later owned by Albert Fyan of Bedford, Pa.), four



WILLIAM KINZEY

miles west of Schellsburg, Pa. Interred in the Schellsburg Cemetery on the family plot of his parents.

He was a practical man with tools; and did considerable butchering in the community; threshing with the flail; and a general farm hand.

A little incident: When a young man about eighteen years of age, he carried a front quarter of beef from a practically grown animal, from Schellsburg to his home, on his shoulders. His first stop to rest was after a stretch of about four and one-half miles. It was five miles home. To rest, the beef was placed over a corner of a rail fence where the lane left the main road, and leading home by the widow Thomas' place (later owned by Henry Stickler).

### 3. JACOB KINSEY, June 4, 1844—July 12, 1911.

#### 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

#### 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 4 (1) Albert H. Kinsey, Feb. 22, 1872—
- 4 (2) Sarah Ellen Kinsey, Aug. 13, 1873—
- 4 (3) Harvey Kinsey, Oct. 31, 1874—
- 4 (4) Hester Catherine Kinsey, Dec. 7, 1876—
- 4 (5) William Kinsey, July 10, 1878—
- 4 (6) Laura Eve Kinsey, Apr. 11, 1880—Feb. 14, 1914.
- 4 (7) Joseph Kinsey, Oct. 2, 1881—
- 4 (8) Edith Kinsey, Feb. 25, 1883—
- 4 (9) John Christopher Kinsey, June 16, 1884—
- 4 (10) Adam Edgar Kinsey, Mar. 25, 1886—
- 4 (11) Jacob Henry Kinsey, Apr. 30, 1888—
- 4 (12) Gertrude Belle Kinsey, Apr. 7, 1890—May 9, 1894.
- 4 (13) Infant (twin sister), Apr. 7, 1890—Apr. 7, 1890.
- 4 (14) Margaret Kinsey, Mar. 6, 1892—
- 4 (15) Jessie Pearl Kinsey, Apr. 5, 1894—
- 4 (16) Susie Kinsey, Aug. 29, 1895—

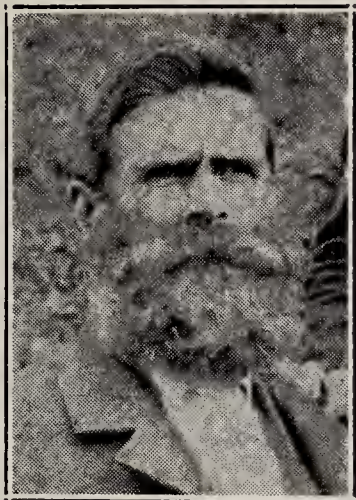
*Jacob Kinsey, 1844—1911, married Kathryn Hofecker (1853—), in 1871. Grade school education. Farmer; stone mason; and practical mechanic. He hewed out the timber for nineteen barns in his day. This was in the day when timber for houses and barns was hewed with a broad-axe, before saw-mills were available. He built, and assisted in the building of many stone walls for barns, houses, and other buildings. He purchased his father's wheel-right tools, and so did much repairing of spinning wheels, making of spools, fliers, etc.; the rebottoming of chairs with "splits."*

For his experience of threshing grain with a flail, see Chapter VII.

He never lived more than ten miles from his birthplace; lived



near Helixville, Bedford Co., when he died, July 12, 1911. Interred in the Schellsburg Cemetery.



JACOB KINZEY



KATHRYN HOFECKER KINZEY

3. CAROLINE KINSEY, August 14, 1845— , 1928.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married Jacob Gellar, and to this union were born two children: Albert Gellar, and Ida Gellar, both of Chicago, Ill.



CAROLINE KINSEY GELLAR AND HUSBAND JACOB GELLAR; ALSO  
DAUGHTER IDA AND HUSBAND MICHAEL KRUG.



3. VALENTINE KINSEY, February 4, 1848—

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died in childhood; was buried on the homestead.

3. ALBERT ECHART KINSEY, July 18, 1849— , 1931.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.




ALBERT ECHART KINSEY



MARY WERTZ KINSEY



Married Mary A. Wertz, December 16, 1875. Lived all his life in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa. Grade school education. Farmer, and general mechanic. No children. Died near New Paris, Pa. Interred in the old Mock cemetery, near Ryot, Bedford Co., Pa. It can be truly said of him that he was a kind man, and the home of him and his gracious wife was always a delightful place to visit. A churchman of the Church of the Brethren faith.

 ALBERT ECHART KINSEY as a boy ten years of age.

3. MARGARET KINSEY, Sept. 13, 1852—Nov. 24, 1930.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married Filmore Adams, in the year 1878. Received a grade



school education. Lived mostly in Pennsylvania. Died in Johnstown, Pa., Nov. 24, 1930. Interred in the Schellsburg Cemetery.

The following children were born to them:

Annie Adams Parsons.  
Mary Adams Chain.  
Bessie Adams Miller.  
John P. Adams (deceased).  
Maggie C. Adams (deceased).  
Edgar Adams (deceased).  
Mabel Adams Robinson.

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MARGARET KINZEY ADAMS 



3. SUSAN KINSEY, June 26, 1855—October 29, 1888.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married Lehman Eugene Smith (Jan. 28, 1847— , 1902), in 1874. Received a grade school education. Died in Johnstown, Pa. Interred in the Schellsburg Cemetery on her parents' family plot.

The following children were born to them:

George Kinsey Smith.  
Lawrence Elbert Smith.  
Percy Sheldon Smith (deceased).  
Hervey Levan Smith.  
Edwin Harper Smith.

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SUSAN KINZEY SMITH 



3. HESTER KINSEY, October 29, 1856—April 9, 1872.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died at the age of eighteen years; buried on the family plot, Schellsburg Cemetery.

3. ELMIRA KINSEY, October 11, 1860—September 14, 1920.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.



Married Adam Rose, in 1881. Received a grade school education.

The following children were born to them:

Mary Rose Mock.  
 Lee Rose.  
 Ralph Rose.  
 Manda Rose Yarnell.  
 Howard Rose.  
 Carrie Rose Simpson.  
 Richard Rose.



ELMIRA KINZEY ROSE

### 3. EALY KINSEY,

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

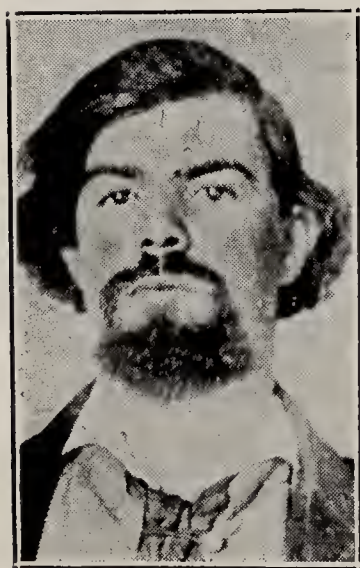
Died young.

### 3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, June 30, 1832—December 9, 1897.

2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 4 (1) Margaret Elizabeth Kinsey, May 14, 1865—  
 Nov. 23, 1867.  
 4 (2) William Penn Kinsey, Feb. 17, 1867—Apr. 18, 1919.  
 4 (3) Franklin Adam Kinsey, Feb. 9, 1873—Oct. 16, 1928.  
 4 (4) George Washington Kinsey, Dec. 29, 1874—  
 4 (5) John Charles Kinsey, Aug. 23, 1877—



*Jacob Henry Kinsey, 1832—1897, married Eliza Ann Weimer; grade school education; shoemaker by trade; born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; lived nearly all of his married life in Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.; died December 9, 1897, in Portersville.*



JACOB KINSEY



3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, Sept. 27, 1834—Mar. 20, 1888.

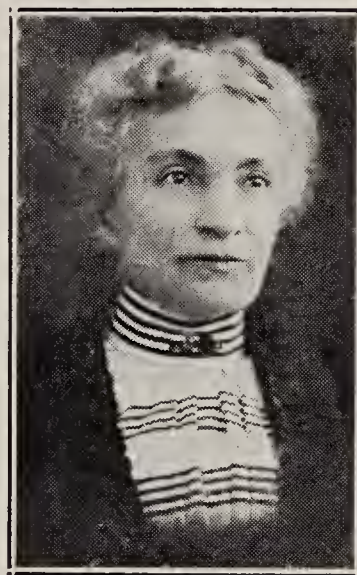
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 4 (1) Charles Bliss Kinsey, Mar. 17, 1865—
- 4 (2) William Henry Kinsey, Sept. 6, 1867—Oct. 26, 1924.
- 4 (3) Calvin Otto Kinsey, Apr. 16, 1874—
- 4 (4) Edmond Lukens Kinsey, Oct. 28, 1878—
- 4 (5) Sarah Elizabeth Kinsey, Aug. 31, 1880—Feb. 25, 1881.



WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY



REBECCA SHOMBER KINSEY

*William Scott Kinsey, 1834—1888, married Rebecca Shomber, 1864; grade school education; farmer; was willed his father's farm, where he was born and where he died; the farm later passed from the widow into the hands of John Bence who owns the farm at the present time; interred in the Schellsburg cemetery.*

His widow, Rebecca, died Dec. 10, 1933, and is interred at Cumberland, Md.

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3. BENJAMINE FRANKLIN KINZEY, Nov. 7, 1830—Sept. 23, 1912

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 4 (1) Sarah Jane Kinzey, Apr. 8, 1860—
- 4 (2) Mary Ellen Kinzey, Aug. 9, 1861—Mar. 5, 1905.
- 4 (3) Amanda Catherine Kinzey, Feb. 2, 1864—Oct. 25, 1907.
- 4 (4) Annie Eliza Kinzey, May 5, 1866—Oct. 13, 1888.
- 4 (5) Peter E. Kinzey, Apr. 1, 1868—Sept. 9, 1912.
- 4 (6) Emma Agnes Kinzey, Mar. 31, 1870—Mar. 8, 1872.
- 4 (7) Carrie Belle Kinzey, Nov. 15, 1872—
- 4 (8) Frank Benjamine Kinzey, Mar. 21, 1875—
- 4 (9) Amariah Wilson Kinzey, June 29, 1878—
- 4 (10) James Martin Kinzey, May 11, 1880—
- 4 (11) Hester Louise Kinzey, June 5, 1885—

*Benjamine Franklin Kinzey, 1830—1912, married Margaret*

Elizabeth Wilson, 1859; grade school education; laborer; born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; Civil War record as follows:

Benjamin F. Kinzey.

Company K.

206 Regiment, Penn'a Vols.

3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Army Corps.

Organized at Camp Reynolds, Pa., September 8th, 1864.

Mustered into United States Service for one year September 9th, 1864.

Died in Johnstown, Pa.

3. WILLIAM H. KINSEY, Mar. 17, 1833—Jan. 8, 1838.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died young; interred in Schellsburg Cemetery.

3. MARTIN KINSEY, Mar. 19, 1835—Dec. 24, 1837.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died young; interred in Schellsburg Cemetery.

3. DEWALT KINSEY, Apr. 6, 1840—Jan. 1, 1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

4 (1) John Kinsey, Mar. 25, 1864—

4 (2) Hiram Kinsey, May 18, 1866—Dec. 16, 1932.

4 (3) Anne Elizabeth Kinsey, Aug. 30, 1867—Apr. 26, 1909.

4 (4) Mary Jane Kinsey, Aug. 15, 1869—Sept. 3, 1924.

4 (5) Phoebe Catherine Kinsey, Feb. 24, 1871—

Jan. 18, 1879.

4 (6) Martin Kinsey, Mar. 31, 1873—Jan. 29, 1876.

4 (7) Sarah Margaret Kinsey, May 28, 1875—Apr. 20, 1902.

4 (8) Rebecca Kinsey, Apr. 10, 1877—

4 (9) Laura Ellen Kinsey, Apr. 25, 1879—Apr. 18, 1907.

4 (10) Ida May Kinsey, Jan. 31, 1885—Jan. 30, 1919.



DEYWALT KINSEY



AMANDA WILSON KINSEY



*Dewalt Kinsey*, 1840—1914, married Amanda Wilson, 1863; grade school education; farmer; born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.

3. EMANUEL KINSEY, Feb. 9, 1841—Dec. 29, 1854.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died in youth; interred in Schellsburg Cemetery.

3. PETER P. KINSEY, , 1842—Nov. 14, 1922.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

4 (1) John Kinsey, Aug. 25, 1867—

4 (2) Mary Lucinda Kinsey, June 8, 1868—

4 (3) Jacob Kinsey, May 21, 1870—

4 (4) Albert C. Kinsey, Apr. 8, 1872—

4 (5) Daniel M. Kinsey, Apr. 18, 1874—

4 (6) Ida B. Kinsey, Dec. 27, 1876—(deceased)

4 (7) Amanda Kinsey, Feb. 29, 1880—

*Peter Kinsey*, 1842—1922, married Lovinia Hite (1844—1913), daughter of Adam and Margaret Hite, during the Civil War, while home on furlough; laborer; Civil War: Company K, 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry under Vol. Richard White and Captain Joseph Filler, the latter of Bedford Co.; born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; died in Johnstown, Pa.; grade school education.

3. ELLEN KINSEY, Apr. 17, 1844—Sept. 9, 1845.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died young; interred in Schellsburg Cemetery.

3. GEORGE KINSEY, Oct. 30, 1846—Sept. 16, 1851.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died young; interred in Schellsburg Cemetery.

3. HIRAM KINSEY, Feb. 17, 1849—Jan. 9, 1868.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died in young manhood; interred in Schellsburg Cemetery.

3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, Nov. 26, 1839—Oct. 6, 1916.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

4 (1) Mazie Kinsey, —Nov., 1931.

4 (2) Russell Kinsey, May 17, 1872—

4 (3) Martha Kinsey, May 27, 1874—Nov., 1931.

4 (4) Lemon Kinsey.

4 (5) Peter Kinsey.

4 (6) Dowell Kinsey, June 30, 1884—

*John Boyd Kinsey*, 1839—1916, first marriage: Elizabeth

Sidels; second marriage: Charlotte McKinley; no children born to first wife; grade school education; laborer; born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; soldier in Civil War; interred in Schellsburg Cemetery.

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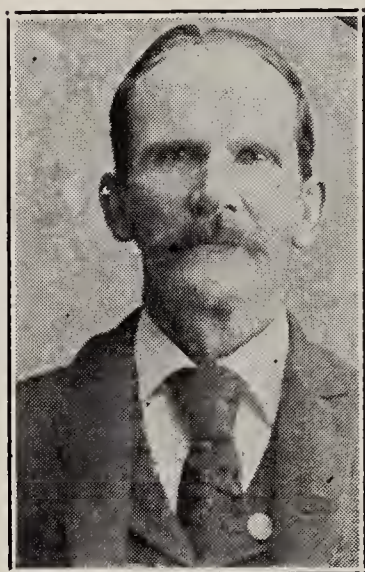
3. JOHN S. KINSEY, Apr. 18, 1844—Aug. 9, 1909.

2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

4 (1) Charles Kinsey, June 2, 1873—Feb. 1, 1888.

4 (2) Winnie Kinsey, Oct. 27, 1874—Mar. 5, 1883.



JOHN S. KINSEY



ESTHER BREYFOGLE KINSEY

*John S. Kinsey*, 1844—1909, married Esther V. Breyfogle of Iowa; was ten years old when his parents migrated from Pennsylvania to Iowa; grade school education; farmer; moved from Iowa to near Douglas, Butler Co., Kansas, in the fall of 1878; the last year of his life he moved from the farm, five miles southeast of Douglas, into Douglas where he died the following year, 1909. Hence he spent the first ten years of his life in Pennsylvania; the next twenty-four years in Iowa, four miles west of Tipton; and the last thirty-one years in Butler Co., Kansas.

The writer is in possession of a number of his letters which reveal that he was a good penman; and have proved resourceful in information for this History, as were the other letters of the kin who "went west." These letters were written to the writer's father, from the 60's to the 90's of the last century.

For further personal history of John S. Kinsey, see Chapter VIII of this volume.

On one occasion, he drove from his home in Kansas to visit his cousin Anthony Kinsey, five miles south of Cedar Rapids, Ia. It required a week's time to make the trip one way.

His wife died in the year 1916. They are interred in the Cemetery one-half mile east of Douglas, Kansas.



3. CHRISTOPHER KINSEY.

2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died young.

3. DAVID KINSEY.

2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died young.

3. SARAH KINSEY, Mar. 2, 1854—(living, 1932)

2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.



CATHERINE KINSEY  
WAKEFIELD (left)  
SARAH KINSEY LAUBSCHER

Married Wm. F. Laubscher,  
1873; children to this union were:

Otis Laubscher.

Harry Laubscher.

Blanch Laubscher Hawkins.

Lena Laubscher West.

Sarah Kinsey was born on the old original homestead, in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania, the year her father migrated to Iowa (four miles west of Tipton); from Iowa she went to Kansas, likely with her father in 1881; in her early married life, she and her husband located in the state of Washington; is living at present in the city of Seattle. She and her children have been helpful in furnishing information for the Kinsey History; received a grade school education.

3. AMOS F. KINSEY, Aug. 2, 1856—Oct. 1, 1904.

2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

4 (1) Roy Dewalt Kinsey, Oct. 24, 1885—

4 (2) Mabel Kinsey, Apr. 22, 1887—

4 (3) Iva Kinsey, July 14, 1890—

4 (4) Blanch Kinsey, Feb. 6, 1893—

4 (5) Estell Kinsey, Apr. 21, 1899—Oct. 11, 1905.

4 (6) Kathryn Kinsey, Mar. 22, 1901—

*Amos F. Kinsey*, 1856—1904; born in Cedar Co., Iowa; married Icy E. Kinsey (formerly of Illinois, and with no traceable relationship); grade school education; shoemaker, and farmer; before moving to Kansas, he farmed his father's farm of eighty acres, his younger sister, Kathryn, keeping house for him; from

Kansas he moved to Oklahoma, in March, 1897, just a few months before his father died, locating in Willizetta, Okla. Later he lived near Prague, thence on a farm on the Deep Fork river, where he died in 1904.



AMOS F. KINZEY



ICY KINSEY KINZEY

3. CATHERINE KINSEY, July 14, 1862—Aug. 4, 1923.

2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.



CATHERINE KINZEY  
WAKEFIELD

Catherine Kinsey was born in Cedar County, Iowa; received a grade school education; moved to Kansas with father, sister and brother in 1881, where her brother John had moved in the fall of 1878; married William Herman Wakefield; located in state of Washington, also, where her sister and brother-in-law located; died in Seattle in 1928; the following children were born to them:

Edna Wakefield.

Earl Wakefield.

Ada Wakefield (deceased).

Roy Wakefield.

3. ELIZABETH KINSEY, 1840 (?)—Aug., 1879.

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Elizabeth Kinsey* was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa., on the homestead, later willed to her father (See Chapter VI);



year of birth not known to author; migrated with her father to Iowa, 1854; received a grade school education; married Barnett Workman, following children were born to them:

John Workman.  
William Workman.  
George Workman.  
Minnie Workman.

They moved to California where she died, and doubtless where their children live at present.

3. WILLIAM M. KINZEY, Sept. 30, 1842—Jan. 13, 1843.

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

3. ANTHONY KINSEY, Jan. 17, 1845—Jan. 15, 1909.

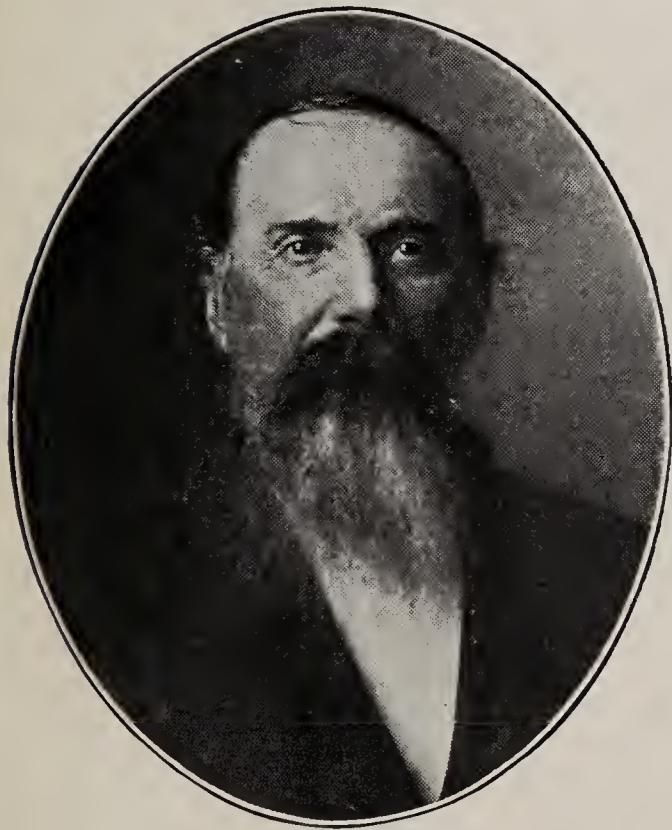
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

4 (1) Edward Eugene Kinsey, Apr. 11, 1872—

4 (2) Lewis Anthony Kinsey, May 27, 1875—

4 (3) Elizabeth Ann Kinsey, Dec. 17, 1877—



ANTHONY KINSEY



MRS. ANTHONY KINSEY

*Anthony Kinsey*, 1845—1909, was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa., on the homestead, later willed to his father, and presently owned by John Bence; was in his tenth year when he migrated west to Iowa with his father; grade school education; farmer; served his county or township in an official way; married Laura Pulis in 1869, children as given above; interred in a cemetery near his home.





EDWARD EUGENE KINZEY, ELIZABETH ANN KINZEY, LEWIS KINZEY  
ANTHONY KINZEY, MRS. ANTHONY KINZEY  
(Not a late picture)

The following incident in his boyhood life will be of interest: As formerly given, his father, and his uncle Dewalt moved to Iowa from Pennsylvania in 1854. One day Anthony was driving one of the wagons, and he either went to get off, or fell off, and the wagon ran over his legs, and to the amazement of all, they were not broken. Where this happened along the way we do not know. This incident he told many a time to his children from whom I have gotten it.

He was an enterprising person all through life; and for further personal history of him, see his father's account. His widow still owns the farm. She is now living in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where we had the pleasure of visiting her during the summer of 1931. She was helpful also in furnishing data for the History.



She was in her seventy-eighth year, well, happy, and a congenial soul.

3. CYRUS E. KINZEY, July 30, 1847—Apr. 5, 1853.

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

3. GEORGE W. KINZEY, Feb. 10, 1850—Oct. 14, 1933.

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

4 (1) Benjamin Ernest Kinzey, Feb. 19, 1877—

4 (2) W. Claude Kinzey, June 24, 1878—

4 (3) Roy Kinzey, Oct. 18, 1880—

4 (4) Harry Kinzey, Oct. 1, 1886—



GEORGE W. KINZEY, ELLEN DEAN KINZEY, ERNEST KINZEY,  
W. CLAUDE KINZEY, ROY KINZEY, HARRY KINZEY  
(Not a late picture)

George W. Kinsey, 1850—1933, was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa., on the homestead, later willed to his father, and presently owned by John Bence; married Ellen Dean, 1876; their children, all boys, as given above; beyond the grades, he took some academic work in "Western Iowa College"; once a teacher of penmanship; farmer; address: Kingsley, Ia.

The following is a portion of a letter from him to the writer, and we give it in part for the history it contains: "I will tell

you something about the west. After father died, I went to the extreme west of Iowa, in the vicinity of Sioux City which at that time was a very small village, but now is a large city. I am one among the first settlers here, and we have seen many hardships in those days. The first winter was mild and no snow. But the next winter was the hard one. It commenced snowing and blowing the 15th of October, and kept it up until the cornfields were full above the ears. I husked corn the next April when the sled at places shoved the snow ahead of it. A blizzard those days would last three days and three nights. No one could face them.

"My first corn crop was worth ten and fifteen cents a bushel. We burned corn and hay mostly. There was coal, but no money to buy it with. The grasshoppers ate up what we planted, but in the fifty-five years that I have been here, things have changed. If I live till the tenth of February next I will be eighty-two. I am well for a man of my age. But the stroke left me with poor use of my hand and leg.—My hand is giving out. I could tell you more in ten minutes than I can write in as many hours."

Truly this letter is interesting, and especially for comparative purposes. It is the regret of the writer that he did not get to the western part of the state of Iowa during his 1931 visit to George's nephews near Cedar Rapids. Not knowing that Geo. W. Kinsey was still living, the trip was not planned for further west.

Evidently, his father did not talk much about the trip or move west from Pennsylvania, since George, in answer to my questions, was not able to tell me anything, experiences, or incidents, about the trip west. Does not recall anything of "importance."

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## FOURTH GENERATION

4. MARGARET KINSEY, Sept. 9, 1854—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married William N. Weimer, 1873; grade education; children:

Lemon T. Weimer.

John N. Weimer.

Nelson K. Weimer.

William S. Weimer.

Nellie A. Weimer.

Mary O. Weimer.

Ella N. Weimer.

Mansey Weimer.

Lucian D. Weimer.

Dillie R. Weimer.

Esther F. Weimer.

Milton E. Weimer.

Present residence—Waterford, Westmoreland Co., Pa.



4. LEMON B. KINSEY, May 18, 1856—Feb. 28, 1929.  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
5 (1) Forest O. Kinsey, July 6, 1880—Mar. 1, 1897.  
5 (2) Claude L. Kinsey, Nov. 10, 1881—  
5 (3) Ralph W. Kinsey, Apr. 12, 1883—  
5 (4) G. Freed Kinsey, Feb., 1885—Jan. 24, 1924.  
5 (5) Frank D. Kinsey, June, 1886—Apr. 11, 1905.  
5 (6) Orpha Z. Kinsey, June, 1888—Feb., 1918.  
5 (7) C. Ernest Kinsey, June, 1891—  
5 (8) Thomas Kinsey, 1894—1894.

*Lemon B. Kinsey*, 1856—1929, was born in Ligonier township, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; married Angeline Bidelman, 1879; grade education; plasterer by trade; deceased.

4. MARY JANE KINSEY, Nov. 20, 1858—Nov. 22, 1929.  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mary Jane married William Peden, 1873; born in Ligonier, Pa.; grade education; children:

Araminta Peden Parrish.  
Arinthus Peden McClune.  
Lesmor A. Peden.  
Essie E. Peden Blough.  
Forest W. Peden.

4. ANNIE KINSEY, Mar. 20, 1861—Jan. 23, 1927.  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Annie married A. A. Richards, born in Ligonier, Pa.; grade education; children:

Luanna Richards.  
Jennie Richards.  
Rebecca Richards.  
Romain Richards.  
John Franklin Richards.  
Armstrong Richards.  
Thomas Floor Richards.  
Elizabeth Richards.

4. CATHERINE KINSEY, May 18, 1863—  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Catherine married (a) David Nicely, (b) Edward Knauer; grade education; children:

Maude Nicely.  
Buddy Nicely.  
Jesse Nicely.  
Resides in California.

4. ALFRED WAKEFIELD KINSEY, Aug. 28, 1865—June 2, 1915.

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 5 (1) Alma Luella Kinsey, Oct. 14, 1887—Feb. 8, 1918.
- 5 (2) Gerite Roberta Kinsey, Sept. 7, 1888—Dec. 5, 1896.
- 5 (3) Twin-infant, Oct. 18, 1891—Oct. 18, 1891.
- 5 (4) Twin-infant, Oct. 18, 1891—Oct. 18, 1891.
- 5 (5) Ellwood Earl Kinsey, Mar. 15, 1893—Dec. 15, 1896.
- 5 (6) Jennings W. Kinsey, Nov. 16, 1896—July 26, 1908.
- 5 (7) Katherine Elizabeth Kinsey, Feb. 18, 1899—
- 5 (8) Martha Mae Kinsey, May 3, 1901—
- 5 (9) Daniel Ross Kinsey, Sept. 27, 1903—
- 5 (10) David Wolford Kinsey, Nov. 18, 1906—
- 5 (11) Herman Henry Kinsey, Feb. 9, 1909—

*Alfred Wakefield Kinsey, 1865—1915, was born in Oak Grove, Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; married Mary Martha Wolford, 1887; grade education; plasterer.*

4. CICERO LAWSON KINSEY, Nov. 12, 1867—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

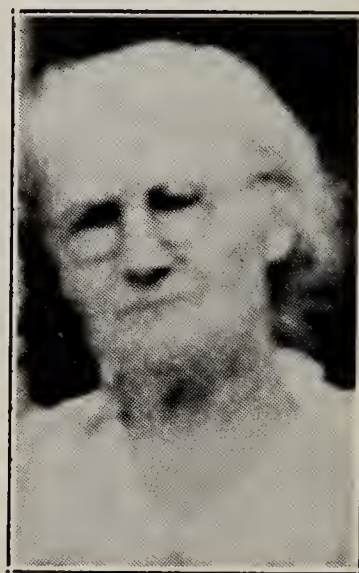
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 5 (1) Clifford S. Kinsey, Dec. 29, 1898—
- 5 (2) Ethel M. Kinsey, July 28, 1900—
- 5 (3) Kimmel J. Kinsey, Apr. 17, 1905—
- 5 (4) Frederick S. Kinsey, Nov. 3, 1907—May 26, 1922.
- 5 (5) W. Wilson Kinsey, Aug. 13, 1912—



CICERO L. KINSEY



MRS. CICERO KINSEY

*Cicero Lawson Kinsey, 1867—, was born in Waterford, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; married Mary C. Ulery, 1896; grade education; Shoemaker by trade; resides in Waterford, Westmoreland Co., Pa.*



4. SYLVIA KINSEY, May 17, 1870—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Sylvia married John Troutman; born in Waterford, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; grade education; resides in Marion, Ohio; one child.

4. EDWARD K. KINSEY, Nov. 30, 1872—1872.

(Ancestry: ditto; died in infancy.)

4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, Jan. 13, 1874—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Adrian L. Kinsey, Sept. 20, 1897—Oct. 31, 1898.

5 (2) Alfred C. Kinsey, May 21, 1899—

5 (3) Irma R. Kinsey, Aug. 15, 1901—Apr. 6, 1902.

5 (4) Margaret Irene Kinsey, May 13, 1902—

5 (5) Ford Frank Kinsey, July 3, 1903—



WADE H. KINSEY—MRS. WADE H. KINSEY  
(Back Row) FRANK R. KINSEY, ALFRED C. KINSEY, FORD H.  
KINSEY, GLENN M. KINSEY. (Front Row) ESTELLA KINSEY  
THOMAS, MYRTLE KINSEY BILLS, ANNA KINSEY CORTER,  
MARGARET KINSEY BATES, WADE H. KINSEY, JR.

- 5 (6) Glenn Meade Kinsey, July 6, 1905—
- 5 (7) Laura Myrtle Kinsey, Mar. 3, 1907.
- 5 (8) Stella Catherine Kinsey, Jan. 28, 1909—
- 5 (9) Willa Jean Kinsey, Aug. 1, 1910—Apr. 3, 1925.
- 5 (10) Anna Rebecca Kinsey, Mar. 16, 1912—
- 5 (11) Frank Robb Kinsey, Feb. 11, 1914—
- 5 (12) Wade Hampton Kinsey, Jan. 13, 1916—
- 5 (13) Henry Leonard Kinsey, Dec. 6, 1917—Dec. 4, 1918.
- 5 (14) Infant daughter, Apr. 10, 1920—Apr. 10, 1920.

*Wade Hampton Kinsey*, 1874—, born in Waterford, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; married Laofa C. Chrisner, 1897; grade education; stone mason; resides in Waterford, Pa.

- 4. ARAMINTA KINSEY, Dec. 17, 1877—
  - 3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
  - 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  - 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Araminta married James L. Boyer, 1896; was born in Waterford, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; grade education; resides in Derry, Pa.; children:

- Edith V. Boyer.
- Eva I. Boyer.
- Alfred G. Boyer.
- Milley H. Boyer.
- Herbert W. Boyer.
- Anna Mabel Boyer.
- Frederick E. Boyer.
- James L. Boyer, Jr.

- 4. SOPHIA KINSEY, Dec. 24, 1864—
  - 3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.
  - 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  - 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married Joseph Fleegle; born in Bedford Co., Pa.; grade education; children.

- 4. SARAH ANN KINSEY, May 5, 1869—
  - 3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.
  - 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  - 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married Solomon Miller; born in Bedford Co., Pa.; grade education; no children.

- 4. HENRY KINSEY, Mar. 24, 1870—
  - 3. JOSEPH KINSEY, 1840—1915.
  - 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  - 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 5 (1) Lulu May Kinsey, Sept. 13, 1893—Feb. 19, 1911.
- 5 (2) William Elmer Kinsey, Nov. 24, 1894—July 10, 1917.
- 5 (3) Mary Elizabeth Kinsey, Oct. 19, 1899—Nov. 11, 1925.
- 5 (4) Franklin Merle Kinsey, June 14, 1902—
- 5 (5) Ida Laverne Kinsey, Mar. 24, 1905—



*Henry Kinsey*, 1870—, born in Bedford Co., Pa.; married, first to Salome Lape, 1893, and second, to Verda Fisher, 1916; no children to second wife; grade education; farmer.

4. ELIZABETH KINSEY, Apr. 1, 1871—

3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Bedford Co., Pa.; married twice: first to Aaron Rose, second, to Elmer McIntire; grade education; no children.

Present address: Aetna Green, Ind.

4. SIMON KINSEY, Oct. 3, 1873—

3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Clarence Henry Kinsey, June 20, 1896—

5 (2) Emma Blanch Kinsey, Dec. 1, 1897—

5 (3) Dewey Franklin Kinsey, Dec. 20, 1898—

5 (4) Albert James Kinsey, May 4, 1901—

5 (5) Joseph Clinton Kinsey, Jan. 30, 1903—

5 (6) Edward Earl Kinsey, May 31, 1905—

5 (7) Chester Vernon Kinsey, May 28, 1907—Sept. 18, 1907.

5 (8) Earl Victor Kinsey, (?), (lived about four months).

5 (9) Sheldon Robert Kinsey, May 16, 1910—

5 (10) Walter George Kinsey, Aug. 29, 1911—

5 (11) Raymond Blair Kinsey, Sept. 27, 1912—

5 (12) Pearl E. Kinsey, Oct. 27, 1917—

*Simon Kinsey*, 1873—, born in Bedford Co., Pa.; married Carrie C. Shaffer, 1895; grade education; laborer; present address: Central City, Pa.

4. JAMES ELLSWORTH KINSEY, June 18, 1876—

3. JOSEPH KINSEY, 1840—1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*James Ellsworth Kinsey*, 1876—, born in Bedford Co. (Juniata township), Pa.; married Carrie B. Otto Horne, 1909; no children; grade education; farmer.

Present address: R. F. D. 1, Schell'sburg, Pa.

4. ELSIE MAY KINSEY, Aug. 9, 1891—, 1914.

3. JOSEPH KINSEY, 1840—1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Bedford Co., Pa.; married Harry Hill; grade education; children: William Hill.

4. ELLEN KINSEY, June 17, 1895—June 17, 1895.

(Ancestry same)

4. GEORGE F. KINSEY, Oct. 22, 1897—Mar. 1, 1899.

(Ancestry same)

4. ERMA JANE KINSEY, Aug. 23, 1900—
  - 3 .JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.
  2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Bedford Co., Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married James Albright; living in Altoona, Pa.

4. EARL STATLE KINSEY, Aug. 4, 1904—Aug. 4, 1904.  
(Ancestry same)

4. LESTER EALY KINSEY, Feb. 24, 1906—
  3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.
  2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Lester Ealy Kinsey*, 1906—, born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married ——— who was killed in an auto wreck; grade education; living in Johnstown, Pa.

4. ALBERT HILLEGASS KINSEY, Feb. 22, 1872—
  3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
  2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 5 (1) Edison Blair Kinsey, Aug. 9, 1900—
- 5 (2) Ruth B. Kinsey, Aug. 19, 1904—
- 5 (3) Edna M. Kinsey, Apr. 17, 1909—



(Left to right) ALBERT H. KINSEY, HARVEY KINSEY, WILLIAM KINSEY, MRS. JACOB KINSEY (mother), JOSEPH KINSEY, J. CHRISTOPHER KINSEY, A. EDGAR KINSEY, JACOB HENRY KINSEY. (The sons of Jacob Kinsey and Kathryn Hofecker Kinsey.)

*Albert H. Kinsey*, 1872—, born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Ida B. Hurley of Buffalo Mills, Bedford Co., Pa.; grade education; carpenter, and oil-pumper; twp. trustee (1931). Present address: R. F. D. 1, Wayne, Ohio.



4. SARAH ELLEN KINSEY, Aug. 13, 1873—

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married John Harmon; grade education; children:

Clarence Harmon.

Roy Harmon.

Present address: R. F. D. 1, Schellsburg, Pa.



SARAH ELLEN KINSEY HARMON 

4. HARVEY KINSEY, Oct. 31, 1874—

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Mildred L. Kinsey, Apr. 2, 1902—

5 (2) Erma May Kinsey, Nov. 13, 1906—

5 (3) Arley R. Kinsey, Aug. 3, 1908—

5 (4) George W. Kinsey, Nov. 19, 1912—

5 (5) Charles Kinsey, Jan. 30, 1916—Jan. 30, 1916.

5 (6) John A. Kinsey, July 30, 1919—

5 (7) Nov. 5, 1921—

*Harvey Kinsey, 1874—*, born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Daisy A. Reichman, 1901, of Wood Co., Ohio; grade education; oil producer.

Present address: Wayne, Ohio. (Picture, page 118.)

4. HESTER C. KINSEY, Dec. 7, 1876—

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Juniata township, Bedford Co.; married George Hofecker, 1899; grade education; children:

Verda Mae Hofecker Albaugh.

Robert Edward Hofecker.

Helen Mildred Hofecker (deceased)

Charles Kress Hofecker.

Husband deceased, 1930.

Present address: 820 Von Lunan Road, Johnstown, Pa.

4. WILLIAM KINSEY, July 10, 1878—

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.



*William Kinsey*, 1878—, born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Minnie E. Howe, 1910, in Johnstown, Pa.; teacher, 17 years; pastor, 9 years; degrees: B. E., 1906; A. B., 1913; B. D., 1915; (for a fuller biography, see Appendix IV of this History); no children.

Present address: New Windsor, Md.



 WILLIAM KINSEY

MRS. WILLIAM KINSEY


4. LAURA EVE KINSEY, Apr. 11, 1880—Feb. 14, 1914.



- 3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
- 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
- 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married William Klein, Sept. 4, 1906, Johnstown, Pa.; grade education; interred in Schellsburg Cemetery; one child:

John Klein.

 LAURA E. KINSEY KLINE

4. JOSEPH KINZEY, Oct. 2, 1881—

- 3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
- 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
- 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 5 (1) Gladys Almeda Kinzey, Dec. 20, 1906—Apr. 14, 1932.
- 5 (2) Marion Lucile Kinzey Frye, Aug. 2, 1908—
- 5 (3) Wilbert Anson Kinzey, Feb. 5, 1910—
- 5 (4) Evelyn Mae Kinzey, May 24, 1919—

*Joseph Kinsey*, 1881—, born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Nellie May Ream, Johnstown, Pa., 1906; grade education; carpenter. (For picture see page 118.)

Present address: 1024 Ash St., Johnstown, Pa.

4. EDITH KINSEY, Feb. 25, 1883—

- 3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
- 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
- 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Grover Miller, 1906; grade education; children:



Rean S. Miller.  
 Dora M. Miller.  
 Goldie C. Miller.  
 Ford M. Miller.  
 Edwin L. Miller.  
 Charity L. Miller.

Present address: R. F. D. 1, Schellsburg, Pa. (Living near Helixville.)

4. JOHN CHRISTOPHER KINSEY, June 16, 1884—

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Ernest Kinsey, Mar. 25, 1909—

5 (2) Byron Kinsey, Jan. 30, 1911—

5 (3) Catherine Kinsey, Nov. 14, 1914—

5 (4) Harry Kinsey, Dec. 27, 1921—Jan. 4, 1922.

5 (5) George William Kinsey, Feb. 22, 1923—

*John Christopher Kinsey*, 1884—, born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Bertha Rose, 1908; grade education; carpenter; living near Helixville, Pa. (Picture, page 118.)

Present address: R. F. D. 1, Schellsburg, Pa.

4. ADAM EDGAR KINZEY, Mar. 25, 1886—

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Alva Dean Kinsey, Nov. 6, 1915—

5 (2) Edward Harold Kinsey, Apr. 20, 1917—

5 (3) Jay Alton Kinsey, Aug. 15, 1920.

5 (4) Olin Perry Kinsey, Mar. 10, 1925—

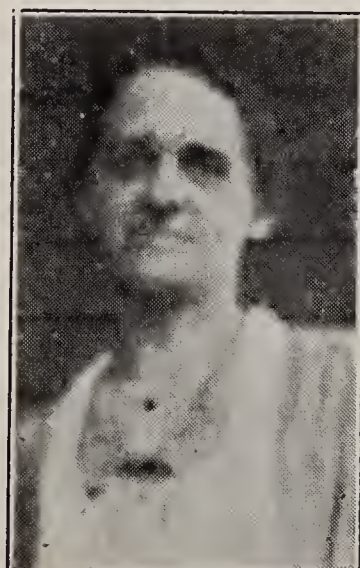
5 (5) (boy) Kinsey, Mar. 31, 1930.

*Adam Edgar Kinsey*, 1886—, born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Hattie Myrtle Miller, 1916; grade education; carpenter. (Picture, page 118.)

Present address: 701 Messenger St., Johnstown, Pa.



ADAM EDGAR KINZEY



MRS. A. E. KINZEY

4. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, Apr. 30, 1888—

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 5 (1) Fred James Kinsey, Apr. 4, 1919—
- 5 (2) Marlin Kenneth Kinsey, May 4, 1921—
- 5 (3) Karl Henry Kinsey, Dec. 5, 1922—
- 5 (4) Ruthanna Kinsey, Dec. 19, 1927—

*Jacob Henry Kinsey*, 1888—, born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Lavada Margarette Allison, 1918; grade education; carpenter. (Picture, page 118.)

Present address: R. F. D. 3, Oakmont (Johnstown), Pa.

4. GERTRUDE BELLE KINSEY, Apr. 7, 1890—, 1894.

4. (INFANT), Apr. 7, 1890—Apr. 7, 1890.

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Twin sisters; interred in Schellsburg cemetery.

4. MARGARET KINSEY, Mar. 6, 1892—

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married William Umberger, 1915; grade education; children:

Henry Victor Umberger.

Charles Umberger.

Clair G. Umberger.

Melda Elizabeth Umberger.

Present address: R. F. D. 1, Stoyestown, Pa.

4. JESSIE PEARL KINSEY, Apr. 5, 1894—



3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Daniel Egolf, 1915; grade education; no children.

Present address: 229 David St., Johnstown, Pa.



JESSIE KINSEY EGOLF



4. SUSIE KINSEY, Aug. 29, 1895—

3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa., married Lee Zimmers, 1915; grade education; children:

Kathryn Lucille Zimmers.  
Irma Pearl Zimmers.  
Melvin Deane Zimmers.

Present address: R. F. D. 1, Schellsburg, Pa. (Living near Helixville, on the final homestead of my father.)

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SUSIE KINSEY ZIMMERS



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4. MARGARET ELIZABETH KINSEY, May 4, 1865—

Nov. 23, 1867.

3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
3. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died in childhood.

4. WILLIAM PENN KINSEY, Feb. 17, 1867—Apr. 18, 1919.

3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 5 (1) Ada May Kinsey,  
Dec. 21, 1892—
- 5 (2) Wilbur Lowry Kinsey,  
Aug. 29, 1894—
- 5 (3) Ernest D. Kinsey,  
Jan. 18, 1898—
- 5 (4) Paul Lavern Kinsey,  
Aug. 26, 1899—
- 5 (5) Albert Carl, Oct. 14, 1913—

*William Penn Kinsey*, 1867—1919, born in Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.; high school graduate, and graduate of Slippery Rock State Normal School; bookkeeper and vice-president of the Dambach Lumber Co.; married Aurelia Blanch Cookson, 1891; resided in Evans City, Butler Co., Pa.; deceased.



WILLIAM PENN KINSEY

4. FRANKLIN ADAM KINSEY, Feb. 9, 1873—Oct. 16, 1928.
3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.



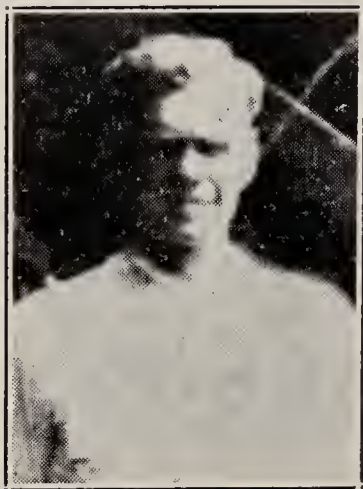
- 5 (1) Lester Edward Kinsey,  
Jan. 7, 1906—Nov. 2, 1908.
- 5 (2) Malcolm S. Kinsey, Sept. 7, 1907—
- 5 (3) Ruth E. Kinsey, Oct. 13, 1910—
- 5 (4) Mary Louise Kinsey,  
May 12, 1914—Nov. 21, 1916.

*Franklin Adam Kinsey, 1873—1928, born in Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.; married Louise Schempp, 1904; grade education; painter; was a resident of Butler Co., Pa.; deceased.*



FRANKLIN ADAM KINSEY

4. GEORGE WASHINGTON KINSEY, Dec. 29, 1874—



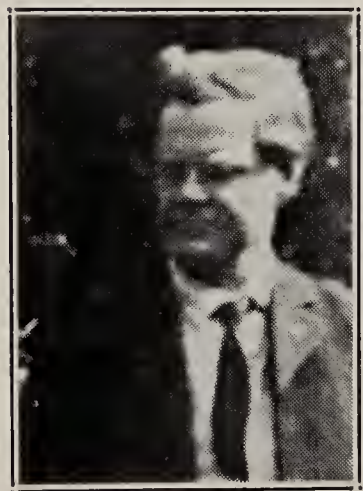
3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Never married; grade education; road supervisor; residing in Portersville, Butler Co., Pa., which is his address.



GEO. WASHINGTON KINSEY

4. JOHN CHARLES KINSEY, Aug. 23, 1877—



3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 5 (1) Helen Blanch Kinsey, Mar. 2, 1910—
- 5 (2) Hazel Gilbert Kinsey,  
May 20, 1912—

*John Charles Kinsey, 1877—, born in Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.; married Maude Edith Norris, 1906; grade education; sadler.*

Present address: Harmony, Butler Co., Pa.



JOHN CHARLES KINSEY



4. CHARLES BLISS KINSEY, Mar. 17, 1865—

3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.

2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Margaret Kinsey.

5 (2) Pearl Kinsey (deceased).

*Charles Bliss Kinsey*, 1865—, born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Catherine Shafer; grade education; farmer.

Present address: Valley City, Medina Co., Ohio.

4. WILLIAM HENRY KINSEY, Sept. 6, 1867—Oct. 26, 1924.

3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.

2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Harold Lester Kinsey, May 26, 1901—

5 (2) Mae Lanora Kinsey, July 9, 1904—

5 (3) Helen Gertrude Kinsey, Aug. 4, 1906—

5 (4) Mildred Rebecca Kinsey, Mar. 13, 1911—

5 (5) George Edward Kinsey, Feb. 10, 1918—

*William Henry Kinsey*, 1867—1924, born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa.; on the homestead of his grandfather; married \_\_\_\_\_; grade education; farmer; interred in Beebetown (Ohio) cemetery.

4. CALVIN OTTO KINZEY, Apr. 16, 1874—

3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.

2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Florence Taylor Kinsey, June 5, 1901—Apr. 29, 1907.

5 (2) Albert Freeman Kinsey, Jan. 25, 1903—



CALVIN OTTO KINZEY, ALBERT FREEMAN KINZEY  
MRS. ALBERT F. KINZEY, MRS. CALVIN O. KINZEY

*Calvin Otto Kinsey*, 1874—, born in Juniata township,

Bedford Co., Pa., on the homestead of his grandfather; married Elizabeth Taylor, 1900; education: one year in high school; three years in college; graduate in Special Chemistry, Philadelphia College of Chemistry; chemist, superintendent of plant.

Present address: 2901 Delmar Ave., S. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

4. EDMOND LUKENS KINSEY, Oct. 28, 1878—

3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.

2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Edmond Lukens Kinsey*, 1878—, born in Juniata township, Bedford Co., Pa., on the homestead of his grandfather; married Lena Ethel Blake, 1905; education: high school; superintendent Paper Mill; no children.

Present address: Swarthmore, Pa.

4. SARAH ELIZABETH KINSEY, Aug. 31, 1880—Feb. 25, 1881.

Ancestry as above.

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4. SARAH JANE KINSEY, Apr. 8, 1860—

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Bedford Co., Pa.; grade education; married E. W. Shaffer; children.

Present address: Johnstown, Pa.

4. MARY ELLEN KINSEY, Aug. 9, 1861—Mar. 1, 1903.

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mary Ellen married John Hitechew, 1881; grade education; children:

Albert Hitechew (deceased).

George J. Hitechew.

Rachael Hitechew Duncan.

Mrs. Richard Hitechew Gibbons.

Wm. H. Hitechew.

Elza Hitechew (deceased).

Luther D. Hitechew.

4. AMANDA CATHERINE KINSEY, Feb. 2, 1864—Oct. 25, 1907.

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Amanda Catherine married Albert Miller, 1881; grade education; children:

Harvey B. Miller.

Emanuel L. Miller.

Edmund F. Miller.

Oliver L. Miller.

Elizabeth V. Miller.

Florence W. Miller.



4. ANNIE ELIZA KINSEY, May 5, 1866—Oct. 13, 1888.

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETET KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married Adam H. Strayer; grade education.

4. PETER E. KINSEY, Apr. 1, 1868—Sept. 9, 1912.

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Ida Catherine Kinsey, Dec. 30, 1893—Mar. 24, 1901.

5 (2) George William Kinsey, June 11, 1896—June 20, 1899.

5 (3) Samuel H. Kinsey.

5 (4) C. Margaret Kinsey.

5 (5) Peter Clifford.

*Peter E. Kinsey*, 1868—1912, married Annie Workinger, 1892; grade education; laborer; died in Johnstown, Pa.

4. EMMA AGNES KINSEY, Mar. 31, 1870—Mar. 8, 1872.

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died young.

4. CARRIE BELLE KINSEY, Nov. 15, 1872—

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Carrie Belle married Henry Stork, 1892; grade education; children: Kate B. Stork.

Resides in Johnstown, Pa.

4. FRANK BENJAMINE KINSEY, Mar. 21, 1875—

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Maurice Eugene Kinsey, Mar. 11, 1899—June 6, 1899.

5 (2) Mabel June Kinsey, June 6, 1904—

*Frank Benjamin Kinsey*, 1875—, married Mary A. Ott, 1896; a commercial school graduate; lumberman; address: Johnstown, Pa.; (for a fuller account of the life of Frank B. Kinsey, see chapter XIV of this volume).

4. AMARIAH WILSON KINSEY, June 29, 1878—

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Hazel M. Kinsey, Feb. 8, 1905—July 18, 1905.

5 (2) Viona E. Kinsey, Sept. 17, 1906—

*Amariah Wilson Kinsey*, 1878—, born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; grade education; married Bertha Wonders, 1904; lumber-yardman; residence: Johnstown, Pa.

4. JAMES MARTIN KINSEY, May 11, 1880—

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.



JAMES M. KINSEY

5 (1) Ruth Marie Kinsey,

Apr. 4, 1904—Sept. 16, 1921.

5 (2) Mildred Kinsey, May 28, 1908—

5 (3) Earl Kinsey, June 6, 1910—

5 (4) Woodrow Kinsey, Nov. 6, 1912—

5 (5) Dorothy Kinsey, July 18, 1915—

5 (6) Paul Kinsey, Nov. 24, 1919—

5 (7) Betty Kinsey, May 1, 1921—

*James Martin Kinsey, 1880—* , born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married, first, to Magdalena Miller, 1903, second, to Mrs. Jessie Cox, 1925; no children to the second union; grade education; lumberman; residence: New Florence, Pa.

4. HESTER LOUISE KINSEY, June 5, 1885—

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Hester Louise was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Garfield Small, 1904; grade education; children:

Clifford E. Small.

Vera A. Small.

Donald Small.

Earl Small (deceased).

Dorothy L. Small.

James Small.

Janis Ruth Small.

Resides in Johnstown, Pa.

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4. MAZIE KINSEY, —Nov., 1931.

3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mazie never married; interred in the Schellsburg cemetery.

4. RUSSELL KINSEY, May 17, 1872—

3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Francis Kinsey.

(Second wife)

5 (2) Vernon R. Kinsey, Aug. 15, 1907—

5 (3) Robert M. Kinsey, Mar. 31, 1910—

*Russell Kinsey, 1872—* , married (a) Grace Carle, (b) Mrs.



Sarah Slack Gollipher; grade education; farmer; resides in Schellsburg, Pa.

4. MARTHA KINSEY, May 27, 1874—Nov., 1931.

3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Martha married Charles Boyd; grade education; deceased—interred in Schellsburg cemetery; children:

Robert Boyd.

John Boyd.

4. LEMON KINSEY (no report)\*

3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married Anna Wertz; present address: Biglerville, Adams Co., Pa.

4. PETER KINSEY.

3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

No children; married Molly Beard; grade education; resides at Nanty Glo, Cambria Co., Pa.; laborer.

4. LORENZA DOWELL KINSEY, June 30, 1884—

3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Forest Glenn Kinsey, Oct. 24, 1921—

*Lorenza Dowell Kinsey*, 1884—, was born in Somerset Co. (Lingtown), Pa.; married Mollie Strickland, 1908; grade education; laborer.

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4. JOHN KINZEY, Mar. 25, 1864—

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Bertha Alberta Kinsey, Aug. 29, 1889—Nov. 8, 1889.

5 (2) Ralph Penrose Kinsey, Nov. 8, 1890—

5 (3) Elsie Pearl Kinsey, Aug. 14, 1893—

5 (4) Clarence Berton Kinsey, Apr. 3, 1896—

5 (5) Edna May Kinsey, Feb. 11, 1899—

5 (6) Ira Eugene Kinsey, Oct. 20, 1902—

5 (7) George Homer Kinsey, Apr. 11, 1905—Apr. 13, 1905.

*John Kinsey*, 1864—, was born in Somerset Co., Pa.; married Jessie Penrose; local normal school education, leading to Professional certificate; resides in Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Kinsey taught in the rural schools, mostly in Napier and Juniata townships, for twenty years. He won the reputation of being a good,

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\*Many records incomplete through lack of responses.

practical school teacher. And to this the writer can bear testimony since he was his pupil for a number of years. He had good methods in teaching, and his pupils learned rapidly as a rule. In fact, after having taught for seventeen years myself—from the rural school through to college—I marvel that he, as well as other rural teachers, could teach so much, having ungraded conditions. Mr. Kinsey was a fine pensman, a good singer, had a congenial disposition, and never failed to moralize in his teaching. Some of the religious ideals of the writer were occasioned by this teacher whom he now delights to honor in a special way. Long live the ideals he held up, and the morals he taught. Many of the best things he taught were extra-curricular.



JOHN KINSEY, MRS. JOHN KINSEY (*Children, left to right*)—  
ELSIE, IRA, EDNA, RALPH, BERT.

4. HIRAM KINSEY, May 18, 1866—Dec. 16, 1932.

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Arthur Robert Kinsey, Sept. 16, 1893—  
(Second wife)

5 (2) Edgar Lee Kinsey, Feb. 28, 1902—

5 (3) Ivan Nelson Kinsey, Feb. 17, 1904—

5 (4) Clifford Paul Kinsey, Nov. 28, 1905—

5 (5) Mabel Kinsey, July 23, 1907—

5 (6) George Kinsey, Apr. 25, 1910—

5 (7) Arvilla Kinsey, Nov. 17, 1911—

5 (8) Gertrude Kinsey, Dec. 9, 1913—Oct. 1, 1915.

*Hiram Kinsey*, 1866—1932, was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married (a) Mary Geisel, 1891, (b) Savilla Lehman, 1901; grade education; laborer; died in Johnstown, Pa.





*Front Row: HIRAM KINZEY, MRS. HIRAM KINZEY  
Second Row (left to right): ARTHUR, ARVILLA, MABEL, GEORGE  
Back Row: EDGAR, IVAN, CLIFFORD.*

4. ANNE ELIZABETH KINSEY, Aug. 30, 1867—Apr. 26, 1909.

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Anne Elizabeth married William Ling; was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; grade education; children:

Nicholas Ling.

Carrie Ling.

Lohman Ling.

Harry Ling.

Kenneth Ling.

Ernest Ling.

Evelyn Ling.

Deceased.

4. MARY JANE KINSEY, Aug. 15, 1869—Sept. 3, 1924.

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mary Jane was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Emmet Rhodes; grade education; deceased; children:

Frank Rhodes.

Freda Rhodes.

Delpha Rhodes.

4. PHOEBE CATHERINE KINSEY, Feb. 24, 1871—Jan. 18, 1879.

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; died at age of nine years.

4. MARTIN KINSEY, Mar. 31, 1873—Jan. 29, 1876.

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; died in his third year.

4. SARAH MARGARET KINSEY, May 28, 1875—Apr. 20, 1902.

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Sarah Margaret was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Scott Beam; grade education; deceased; children:

James Beam.

Charles Beam.

Clair Beam.

4. REBECCA KINSEY, Apr. 10, 1877—

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Rebecca was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married William Bailey, 1899; grade education; children:

Lettie Bailey.

Lillie Bailey.

Lena Bailey.

Lottie Bailey.

Mildred Bailey.

(boy) Bailey.

Residing in Tennessee.

4. LAURA ELLEN KINSEY, Apr. 25, 1879—Apr. 18, 1907.

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Laura Ellen Kinsey was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Sheridan Harbaugh; grade education; deceased; children:

Merle Harbaugh.

Alford Harbaugh.

Russell Harbaugh.

4. IDA MAY KINSEY, Jan. 31, 1885—Jan. 30, 1919.

3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Ida May was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Nathaniel Crumb; grade education; deceased; children:

Nellie Crumb.

Theodore Crumb.

Marie Crumb.

David Crumb.



4. JOHN KINSEY, Aug. 25, 1867—

3. PETER P. KINSEY, 1842—1922.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Never married; grade education; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

4. MARY LUCINDA KINSEY, June 8, 1868—

3. PETER P. KINSEY, 1842—1922.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mary Lucinda married "Christ" Axmacher; grade education; resides near Johnstown, Pa.; children:

William Axmacher.

4. JACOB KINSEY, May 21, 1870—

3. PETER P. KINSEY, 1842—1922.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) John Crawford Kinsey, Dec. 1, 1893—

5 (2) Lawrence Albert Kinsey, May 23, 1896—

5 (3) Clara Mildred Kinsey, Dec. 25, 1907—

*Jacob Kinsey*, 1870—, was born in Bedford Co., Pa.; married Nametta Allison, 1892; grade education; laborer; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

4. ALBERT C. KINSEY, Apr. 8, 1872—

3. PETER P. KINSEY, 1842—1922.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Albert C. Kinsey*, 1872—, never married; grade education; through an accident when a boy he lost both legs and one arm; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, Apr. 18, 1874—

3. PETER P. KINSEY, 1842—1922.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Walter C. Kinsey, Nov. 15, 1896—

5 (2) Albert Dewey Kinsey, Mar. 10, 1898—

5 (3) Edna M. Kinsey, Aug. 12, 1900—

5 (4) Elsie Viola Kinsey, Feb. 11, 1902—Mar. 25, 1902.

5 (5) Leroy G. Kinsey, Apr. 11, 1904—

5 (6) Wm. L. Kinsey, Jan. 10, 1905—

5 (7) Earl W. Kinsey, May 12, 1907—

5 (8) Harry H. Kinsey, Dec. 23, 1909—

5 (9) Clarence C. Kinsey, Sept. 17, 1914—Mar. 16, 1919.

5 (10) Ralph D. Kinsey, Dec. 31, 1915—

5 (11) Mary Madelyn Kinsey, June 29, 1918—

5 (12) Betty Jane Kinsey, Dec. 9, 1920—

*Daniel M. Kinsey*, 1874—, was born in Bedford Co., Pa.; married Cora B. Harshberger, 1895; grade education; laborer; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

4. IDA KINSEY, Dec. 27, 1876—

3. PETER P. KINSEY, 1842—1922.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Ida married R. W. Eash; grade education; resides in or near Johnstown, Pa.; children: Esther Eash.

4. AMANDA KINSEY, Feb. 29, 1880—

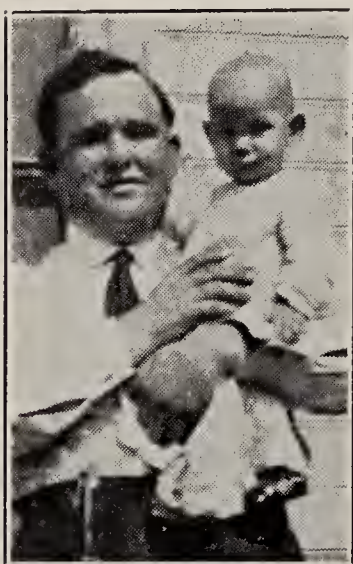
3. PETER P. KINSEY, 1842—1922.

2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Amanda married James Kaylor; grade education; residence in Johnstown, Pa.; children: (daughter) Kaylor.

4. ROY DEWALT KINSEY, Oct. 24, 1885—



3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.

2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Amos Frank Kinsey.  
(Second wife)

5 (2) Charles Kinsey.

5 (3) Clarence Kinsey.

5 (4) Dorothy Mae Kinsey.

Roy Dewalt Kinsey, 1885—, was born in Douglas, Kansas; married (a) Lillie Spevacek, (b) Ola Brallier; grade education; resides in California.



ROY DEWALT KINSEY

4. MABEL KINSEY, Apr. 22, 1887—



3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.

2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mabel married ——— Malone, 1908, in Portales, New Mexico; was born in Douglas, Kan.; grade education; tailor; resides in Rowood, Arizona; children:

Ida Alice Malone.

Ellis Burdette Malone.

Genevieve Elvesia Malone.

Dellis Paul Malone.



MABEL KINSEY MALONE



4. IVA KINSEY, July 14, 1890—

3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.
2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Iva married Edward McKim, 1922; was born in Douglas, Kansas; grade education; clerk; resides in Prague, Oklahoma; no children.

4. BLANCH KINSEY, Feb. 6, 1894—

3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.
2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Blanch married Charles Swick, 1925; was born near Douglas, Kansas; high school, and three years of college; resides in Ajo, Arizona; no children.

Blanch Kinsey Swick was a teacher by profession, having taught fifteen years in Oklahoma, in and near Prague, Oklahoma; was, during her last five years of teaching, a ward principal in Prague. Her experiences in getting an education is in common with most of her kin, and were those of disadvantages and hardships. She began teaching when sixteen years of age (the age when teachers qualified as to age in Oklahoma). She took some of her high school work by correspondence; and between teaching terms, graduated from the Prague, Okla., High School in 1915.



BLANCH KINZEY SWICK

She was graduated from the Central State Teachers College in 1923, receiving a life certificate, and which was equivalent to two years of college work. See also Chapter IX. She still does some substitute teaching, and is still pursuing her college work for the A. B. degree.

4. ESTELL KINSEY, Apr. 21, 1899—Oct. 11, 1905.

3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.
2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died when six years of age.

4. KATHRYN KINSEY, Mar. 22, 1901—

3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.
2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Kathryn married ———— Malone; was born near Prague, Oklahoma; is teaching school near Oklahoma City, R. F. D. No. 7; children:

Patrica Jane Malone.  
William E. Malone.



Kathryn Kinsey Malone, also, is a teacher by profession. She is a graduate of the Prague, Oklahoma, High School, valedictorian of her class; she received her Life Certificate from the Central State Teachers College (Edmond, Okla.) in 1930, where she has completed better than two years of college work. Like others, she has been surmounting difficulties in receiving her education, especially her recent struggles through widowhood. See also Chapter IX.

 KATHRYN KINZEY MALONE



EDWARD EUGENE KINZEY, MRS. E. E. KINZEY  
LEONA ANN KINZEY (left), VIRGINIA MARIE KINZEY



4. EDWARD EUGENE KINSEY, Apr. 11, 1872—

3. ANTHONY KINSEY, 1845—1909.

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Leona Ann Kinsey, Oct. 11, 1913—

5 (2) Virginia Marie Kinsey, Dec. 26, 1918—

*Edward Eugene Kinsey*, 1872—, was born in Linn Co., Iowa (six miles south of Cedar Rapids); married Amelia Klar, 1912; farmer; grade school education; resides on his father's homestead now owned by his mother, Mrs. Anthony Kinsey. Address: R. F. D. 2, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

4. LEWIS ANTHONY KINSEY, May 27, 1875—

3. ANTHONY KINSEY, 1845—1909.

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Laura Marie Kinsey, Jan. 24, 1909—

5 (2) Louise Rosalie Kinsey, Mar. 24, 1911—

5 (3) Gilbert Anthony Kinsey, Sept. 15, 1913—

5 (4) Ernest John Kinsey, Mar. 24, 1917—

*Lewis Anthony Kinsey*, 1875—, was born in Linn Co., Iowa (six miles south of Cedar Rapids); married Mary G. Klar, 1908; farmer; grade school education; address: R. F. D. 2, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

4. ELIZABETH ANN KINSEY, Dec. 17, 1877—

3. ANTHONY KINSEY, 1845—1909.

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Elizabeth Ann married John Shaner; was born in College township, Linn Co., Iowa (six miles south of Cedar Rapids); grade school education; address: R. F. D. 2, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; children:

Harold Shaner.

Marguerite Shaner.

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4. BENJAMINE ERNEST KINZEY, Feb. 19, 1877—

3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Esther Ellen Kinsey, Feb. 11, 1905—May 3.

5 (2) Erma Mae Kinsey, Oct. 8, 1906—

5 (3) Ethel Aretta Kinsey, May 19, 1909—

5 (4) Kenneth Eugene Kinsey,  
Aug. 23, 1911—Sept. 28, 1930.

5 (5) Evelyn Edith Kinsey, June 24, 1914—

5 (6) Bernard Edmond Kinsey, June 16, 1917—

*Benjamin Ernest Kinsey*, 1877—, was born in Cedar Rapids, Ia.; married Minnie Saunders, 1904; grade school education; farmer; address: Washta, Iowa.

4. W. CLAUDE KINZEY, June 24, 1878—

3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Infant daughter, Dec. 7, 1901—Dec. 13, 1901.

5 (2) Marvin Leonard Kinsey, Dec. 29, 1902—

5 (3) Esther Leon Kinsey, Oct. 14, 1909—Jan. 14, 1910.

5 (4) Infant son, July 14, 1911—July 24, 1911.

5 (5) Arlene Myrtle Kinsey, Dec. 15, 1915—

5 (6) Maynard Claude Kinsey, Nov. 22, 1919—

*W. Claude Kinsey*, 1878—, married Margaret Bennett, 1900; grade school education; farmer; resides in Lincoln township, Plymouth Co., Iowa.

4. ROY KINZEY, Oct. 18, 1880—

3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.



5 (1) C. L. Kinsey, May 12, 1903—

5 (2) Vernon Kinsey, Apr. 20, 1910—

5 (3) Marvel Kinsey, June 24, 1913—

*Roy Kinsey*, 1880—, was born at James, Iowa; married May Two Good; grade school education; farmer; address: Kingsley, Ia.



HARRY KINZEY, MRS. HARRY KINZEY

CLYDE ARTHUR KINZEY

LOIS LUCILE KINZEY

4. HARRY KINZEY, Oct. 1, 1886—

3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—

2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5 (1) Lois Lucille Kinsey, May 3, 1922—

5 (2) Clyde Arthur Kinsey, Jan. 4, 1925—

5 (3) Glen Arnold Kinsey, Feb. 11, 1928—Feb. 28, 1928.

5 (4) Virginia May Kinsey, Sept. 28, 1931.

*Harry Kinsey*, 1886—, was born in Woodbury Co., Ia.; married Elizabeth Kauer; grade school education; farmer; address: Kingsley, Ia.



## FIFTH GENERATION

5. FOREST O. KINSEY, July 5, 1879—Mar. 1, 1897.

4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5. CLAUDE L. KINSEY, Nov. 10, 1881—

4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6(1) Ruth Kinsey, June 7, 1902—

*Claude L. Kinsey*, 1881—, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa.; married Sophia Foster, 1900; grade education; plasterer by trade; resides at Armagh, Pa.

5. RALPH W. KINSEY, Apr. 12, 1883—

4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) Ray Edward Kinsey, July 22, 1905—Apr. 19, 1930.

*Ralph W. Kinsey*, 1883—, was born at Armagh, Pa.; married Margaret Underwood, 1902; foreman steel shop; grade education; residing in Johnstown, Pa.

5. G. FREED KINSEY, Feb. , 1885—Jan. 24, 1924.

4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) Miles Ross Kinsey, Aug. 21, 1913—Jan. , 1915.

*G. Freed Kinsey*, 1885—1924, was born at Armagh, Pa.; married Margaret Altemus; grade education; deceased.

5. FRANK D. KINSEY, June, 1886—Apr., 1905.

4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5. ORPHA Z. KINSEY, June, 1888—Feb., 1918.

4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5. C. ERNEST KINSEY, June , 1891—

4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried; born at Armagh, Pa.; educator; address: Armagh, Pa. (As reported by brother.)

5. THOMAS KINSEY, , 1894— , 1894.  
(Ancestry: ditto; died in infancy.)
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5. ALMA LUELLA KINSEY, Oct. 14, 1887—Feb. 8, 1918.

4. ALFRED WAKEFIELD KINSEY, 1865—1915.

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Alma Luella married Loyd Penrod; born in Waterford, Pa.; grade education; children:

Ralph Penrod.

Mary Penrod.

Evelyn Penrod.

Lois Penrod.

Ona M. Penrod.

5. GERTIE ROBERTA KINSEY, Sept. 7, 1888—Dec. 5, 1896.  
(Ancestry: ditto.)

5. (INFANT TWINS), Oct. 18, 1891—Oct. 18, 1891.  
(Ancestry: ditto.)

5. ELLWOOD CARL KINSEY, Mar. 15, 1893—Dec. 15, 1896.  
(Ancestry: ditto.)

5. JENNINGS W. KINSEY, Nov. 16, 1896—July 26, 1908.  
(Ancestry: ditto.)

5. KATE ELIZABETH KINSEY, Feb. 18, 1899—

4. ALFRED WAKEFIELD KINSEY, 1865—1915.

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Kate Elizabeth married George Zimmerman; grade education; children:

Orpha Mae Zimmerman.

Virginia Arlene Zimmerman.

John Alfred Zimmerman.

Wilbur Ross Zimmerman.

Ernest Lee Zimmerman.

Harold Dale Zimmerman.

Mary Lou Zimmerman.

5. MARTHA MAE KINSEY, May 3, 1901—

4. ALFRED WAKEFIELD KINSEY, 1865—1915.

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1811—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Martha Mae married Bert Jones; grade education; children:  
Helen Mae Jones.



Alma Louise Jones.  
Robert Eugene Jones.  
Dorothy Elizabeth Jones.  
Wm. Richard Jones.  
Catherine Arlene Jones.

5. DANIEL ROSS KINSEY, Sept. 27, 1903—

4. ALFRED WAKEFIELD KINSEY, 1865—1915.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) Jeanne Elizabeth Kinsey, June, 1928—

*Daniel Ross Kinsey*, 1903—, was born in Waterford, Pa.; married Sarah Jane Neiport, 1927; grade education; miner; resides in Waterford, Pa.

5. DAVID WOLFORD KINSEY, Nov. 18, 1906—

4. ALFRED WAKEFIELD KINSEY, 1865—1915.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) Charlotte Jane Kinsey, , 1930—

*David Wolford Kinsey*, 1906—, was born in Waterford, Pa.; married Margaret Helen Frye, 1930; high school education and Normal; resides in Ligonier, Pa.

5. HERMAN HENRY KINSEY, Feb. 9, 1909—

4. ALFRED WAKEFIELD KINSEY, 1865—1915.
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Herman Henry Kinsey*, 1909—, was born in Waterford, Pa.; unmarried; education; resides in Waterford, Pa.

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5. CLIFFORD S. KINSEY, Dec. 29, 1898—

4. CICERO LAWSON KINSEY, 1867—
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) Wesley C. Kinsey, July 14, 1923—

6 (2) Ronald Dean Kinsey, Mar. 12, 1930—

*Clifford S. Kinsey*, 1898—, was born in Waterford, Pa.; married Margaret Bills, 1923; laborer; grade education; resides in Latrobe, Pa.

5. ETHEL M. KINSEY, July 28, 1900—

4. CICERO LAWSON KINSEY, 1867—
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Ethel M. married Alfred Campbell; grade education; no children.

5. KIMMEL J. KINSEY, Apr. 17, 1905—

4. CICERO LAWSON KINSEY, 1867—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Kimmel J. Kinsey*, 1905—, was born in Waterford, Pa.; grade education; unmarried (1932).

5. W. WILSON KINSEY, Aug. 13, 1912—

4. CICERO LAWSON KINSEY, 1867—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*W. Wilson Kinsey*, 1912—, was born in Waterford, Pa.; unmarried (1932).

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5. ADRIAN L. KINSEY, Sept. 20, 1897—Oct. 31, 1898.

4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died young.

5. ALFRED C. KINSEY, May 21, 1899—

4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) Wanda Rose Kinsey, Mar. 11, 1927—

*Alfred Clark Kinsey*, 1899—, born in Waterford, Pa.; married Mildred Zimmerman; grade education; merchant; resides in Waterford, Pa.

5. IRMA R. KINSEY, Aug. 15, 1901—Apr. 6, 1902.

(Ancestry: ditto; died young.)

5. MARGARET IRENE KINSEY, May 13, 1902—

4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Margaret Irene married Earl Bates; grade education; children:

James Bates.

Margaret Jean Bates.

5. FORD FRANK KINSEY, July 3, 1903—

4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.



- 6 (1) Imogene Kinsey, May 11, 1921—
- 6 (2) Ford Frank Kinsey, Jr., Dec. 27, 1923—
- 6 (3) Ray Calvin Kinsey, Mar., 1928—
- 6 (4) Jack Brooks Kinsey, Mar. 24, 1931—

*Ford Frank Kinsey*, 1903—, born in Waterford, Pa.; married Mabel Jones; grade education; garage-man; resides in Ligonier, Pa.

- 5. GLENN MEADE KINSEY, July 6, 1905—
  - 4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—
  - 3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
  - 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  - 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 6 (1) Glenn Edward Kinsey, Dec. 29, 1926—Apr. 27, 1927.
- 6 (2) Willis Alfred Kinsey, Oct. 6, 1928—

*Glenn Meade Kinsey*, 1905—, born in Waterford, Pa.; married Grace Dillon; grade education; resides in Waterford, Pa.

- 5. LAURA MYRTLE KINSEY, Mar. 3, 1907—
  - 4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—
  - 3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
  - 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  - 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Laura Myrtle married Samuel Bills; grade education; children:

Robert Bills.  
 Laura Lou Bills.

- 5. STELLA CATHERINE KINSEY, Jan. 28, 1909—
  - 4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—
  - 3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
  - 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  - 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1932); grade education.

- 5. WILLA JEAN KINSEY, Aug. 1, 1910—Apr. 3, 1925.  
 (Ancestry: ditto; died a young girl.)

- 5. ANNA REBECCA KINSEY, Mar. 16, 1912—
  - 4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—
  - 3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
  - 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  - 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1932); grade education.

- 5. FRANK ROBB KINSEY, Feb. 11, 1914—
  - 4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—
  - 3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
  - 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  - 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1932); grade education; resides in Waterford, Pa.

5. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, Jan. 13, 1916—

4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—

3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Waterford, Pa.

5. HENRY LEONARD KINSEY, Dec. 6, 1917—Dec. 4, 1918.

(Ancestry: ditto; died young.)

5. (INFANT DAUGHTER, Apr. 10, 1920—Apr. 10, 1920.)

(Ancestry: ditto.)

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5. LULU MAY KINSEY, Sept. 13, 1893—Feb. 19, 1911.

4. HENRY (HARRY) KINSEY, 1870—

3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried; grade education.

5. WILLIAM ELMER KINSEY, Nov. 24, 1894—July 10, 1917.

4. HENRY (HARRY) KINSEY, 1870—

3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(Died a young man.)

5. MARY ELIZABETH KINSEY, Oct. 19, 1899—Nov. 11, 1925.

4. HENRY (HARRY) KINSEY, 1870—

3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mary Elizabeth married Samuel Hinton (deceased); grade education; interred at Arlington, Ind.

5. FRANKLIN MERLE KINSEY, June 14, 1902—

4. HENRY (HARRY) KINSEY, 1870—

3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Residing in Indianapolis, Ind.

5. IDA L. KINSEY, Mar. 24, 1905—

4. HENRY (HARRY) KINSEY, 1870—

3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.

2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Ida L. married Raymond L. Shaffer; resides in Akron, Ohio.

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5. CLARENCE HENRY KINSEY, June 20, 1896—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
Married Margaret Welsh.
5. EMMA BLANCH KINSEY, Dec. 1, 1897—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
Emma Blanch married Ralph Shaeffer.
5. DEWEY FRANKLIN KINSEY, Dec. 20, 1898—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
Married Iva Fritz.
5. ALBERT JAMES KINSEY, May 4, 1901—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
Married Freda Nisely.
5. JOSEPH CLINTON KINSEY, Jan. 30, 1903—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
5. EDWARD EARL KINSEY, May 31, 1905—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
5. CHESTER VERNON KINSEY, May 28, 1907—Sept. 8, 1907.  
(Ancestry: ditto; aged a few months.)
5. EARL VICTOR KINSEY, Feb., 1917—  
(Ancestry: ditto; aged about four months.)
5. SHELDON ROBERT KINSEY, May 16, 1910—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5. WALTER GEORGE KINSEY, Aug. 29, 1911—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5. RAYMOND BLAIR KINSEY, Sept. 27, 1912—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5. PEARL E. KINSEY, Oct. 27, 1917—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5. ETHEL E. KINSEY, July 7, 1918—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

5. EDITH MAY KINSEY, Aug. 29, 1921—  
4. SIMON KINSEY, 1873—  
3. JOSEPH F. KINSEY, 1840—1915.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

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5. EDISON BLAIR KINSEY, Aug. 9, 1900—  
4. ALBERT HILLEGAS KINSEY, 1872—  
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
6 (1) Edison Paul Kinsey, Nov. 13, 1922—  
6 (2) Ralph Gordon Kinsey, Dec. 3, 1923—

*Edison Blair Kinsey*, 1900—, was born near Wayne, Ohio; married Mildred Dailey, 1921; oil pumper; grade and partial high school education; resides in Wayne, Ohio; World War veteran; war record as follows:

*Edison Blair Kinsey—His Patriotic Services in the World War.*

Entered service at Toledo, Ohio, May 3, 1917.

Stationed at San Benito, Texas, on the Rio Grande River, with Company G, 26th Infantry of the Regular U. S. Army.

Left Texas in June, 1917, for Europe to enter the World War service.

The 26th Infantry was one among the four regiments comprising the First Division to participate in the World War. These were the First American Troops to enter Europe (France); and the first troops in the trenches, October, 1917.



He landed at St. Nazaire, France, June 28, 1917. This was Gen. John J. Pershing's own Division, all composed of the Regular U. S. Army.

He was honorably discharged April 8, 1919, from the Regular U. S. Army at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

He was gassed April 13th, or 14th, 1918, by chlorine gas, near Montdidier, France. Was gassed either by a faulty gas mask, or else by taking the mask off too soon. This was on the Marne front. He was in different field hospitals (First Aid Stations); thence was taken to Base Hospital Number 18, at Limoges where he remained for thirty days.

Thence he was taken to St. Nazaire for eight or ten days, awaiting a ship for America. He was brought to a hospital in Norfolk, Va., where two weeks were spent. Thence he was taken to U. S. Hospital No. 8, Otisville, N. Y., where nine months were spent. Thence he went to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was discharged.



EDISON BLAIR KINSEY

From October, 1917—April, 1918, with the exception of six or seven weeks, he was continuously at the front, or near it.

He was in the same regiment as that of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Major Roosevelt was over the First Battalion; while Edison was serving in the Second Battalion; but saw Mr. Roosevelt every day.

Edison was within one rod of the first man killed in his Company.

"The toughest experience in the war was in the hand-to-hand fighting, killing one another, slaughtering one another."

Another experience, among the thousands, was to live in a dug-out for two weeks, underneath a cemetery. He slept on narrow shelves of earth, with a bit of a board to prevent him from rolling out. The water had to be pumped out of this dug-out continuously.

In another dug-out, while asleep on inch boards over about four feet of water, a rat came and chewed a hole into the blouse pocket by the arm-pit, and chewed at a letter received from home. When he awoke in the morning, he observed what the intruder had done. "But rats were not the only intruders."

Such were some of the experiences of war, and as Sherman said, "War is hell."

So far as we are aware, Edison B. Kinsey was the only one of our kin to have participated in the World War overseas. It is a distinction he alone can claim, but has paid a great price for it in the way of health.

War is bad and has never settled anything. All honor to the soldier boys of the past of whatever war. But we are glad for the newer patriotism of the present day. I refer to the patriotism

which is in keeping with the Kellogg Peace Pact (1929) by which instrument the leading nations of the world have agreed to settle international difficulties and disputes, not by war, but by pacific means. He who advocates war today is, in fact, without the law, and behind the times. He is not patriotic. War is the abuse of force, and not the use of it, as in maintaining law and order—whether among individuals, or nations. The signatory nations of the Peace Pact have decided on civil methods for settling their troubles. Praise the Prince of Peace for that! The newer, higher, patriotism of this day stands for peace, not war, for law and order among the family of nations of the earth. Many are slow at realizing this.

The prophecy of learning war no more is slowly being fulfilled. The doctrine of the brotherhood of man is better than enmity and strife.

Edison Kinsey's great, great-grandfather; and great, great-grandmother were both born in Germany, 1769. His great-grandfather, and great-grandmother were of full German descent. His grandfather and grandmother, also, which leaves his father pure German; and himself, at least, half German. And still he was called upon to fight the Germans, the people and country of his ancestry. Of course he was not responsible for this. But it helps us to see that surely there is a lack of a proper appreciation of the peoples of the earth.

Franklin said, "There never was a good war or a bad peace." We must end war; and in this connection it is very fitting to quote from the General in whose Division Edison Kinsey served. Mr. Pershing says, "The world does not seem to learn from experience. It would appear that the lessons learned from the last six years should be enough to convince everybody of the *danger of nations striding up and down the earth armed to the teeth. But no one nation can reduce arms unless all do.*"

"Unless some such move be made, we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does not really reach a point where it begins to *destroy itself* and whether we are thus *doomed to go headlong down through destructive war and darkness to barbarism.*"—Gen. John J. Pershing, Dec. 29, 1920. And with him, another General of the Great War, "I should be a traitor to my country if I did not do everything in my power to abolish war."—Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

So we do not wish to minimize the service rendered by any of the boys of past wars; but let us all remember that when we join with Mr. Pershing, and others, in the great struggle for universal peace, in the writer's humble judgment, we are rendering a greater service to the world than by war. Let each one of us "Be a hero in the strife" for peace, universal peace. The Prince of Peace declares for "good-will among men."



5. RUTH B. KINSEY, Aug. 19, 1904—

4. ALBERT HILLEGASS KINSEY, 1872—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Ruth B. married Harold Wollam,  
1925; grade and high school education;  
children:

——— Wollman.

——— Wollman.

RUTH KINSEY WOLLAM 




5. EDNA M. KINSEY, Apr. 17, 1909—

4. ALBERT HILLEGASS KINSEY, 1872—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Edna M. married Donald Strock,  
1929; grade and high school education;  
resides in Wayne, Ohio; children:

——— Strock.

EDNA KINSEY STROCK 



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5. MILDRED L. KINSEY, Apr. 2, 1902—

4. HARVEY KINSEY, 1874—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mildred L. married Max Morrison; children:

5. ERMA MAY KINSEY, Nov. 13, 1906—

4. HARVEY KINSEY, 1874—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Erma May married Otto Hutchison; resides in Fostoria, Ohio;  
children:

5. ARLEY R. KINSEY, Aug. 3, 1908—

4. HARVEY KINSEY, 1874—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Was born in Wayne, Ohio; high school education; married Rachael Mohler, 1926; dry cleaner; address: 2803 Albion St., Toledo, Ohio; no children (1932).

5. GEORGE W. KINSEY, Nov. 19, 1912—

4. HARVEY KINSEY, 1874—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Was born in Wayne, Ohio; high school education; clerk; unmarried (1932); address: Wayne, Ohio.

5. CHARLES KINSEY, Jan. 30, 1916—Jan. 30, 1916.  
(Ancestry: ditto; died day of birth.)

5. JOHN A. KINSEY, July 30, 1919—

4. HARVEY KINSEY, 1874—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

A boy at home, Wavne, Ohio.

5. DONALD M. KINSEY, Nov. 5, 1921—

4. HARVEY KINSEY, 1874—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

A boy at home, Wayne, Ohio.

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5. GLADYS ALMEDA KINSEY, Dec. 20, 1906—Apr. 14, 1932.



4. JOSEPH KINSEY, 1881—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Gladys Almeda was born in Johnstown, Pa.; a graduate of the city high school, also a graduate of Indiana State Normal School, and had pursued some further study in the Extension Department of the University of Pittsburgh (Johnstown, Pa.); taught in the Johnstown City Schools for six years, teaching at the time of her death, music and art in the grades; interred in Grandview Cemetery, Johnstown, Pa.



GLADYS ALMEDA KINZEY



5. MARION LUCILE KINSEY, Aug. 2, 1908—

4. JOSEPH KINSEY, 1881—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Marion Lucile married Kenneth Frye; three years high school education; resides in Pittsburgh, Pa.; clerical work prior to marriage; no children (1932); born in Johnstown, Pa.

5. WILBERT ANSON KINSEY, Feb. 5, 1910—

4. JOSEPH KINSEY, 1881—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1932); high school education; born in Johnstown, Pa.; address: 1024 Ash St., Johnstown, Pa.

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WILBERT ANSON KINSEY 



5. EVELYN MAE KINSEY, May 24, 1919—

A young girl at home; 1024 Ash St., Johnstown, Pa.

4. JOSEPH KINSEY, 1881—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

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5. ERNEST KINSEY, Mar. 25, 1909—

4. JOHN CHRISTOPHER KINSEY, 1884—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1932); grade education; carpenter; address: R. D. 1, Schellsburg, Pa.

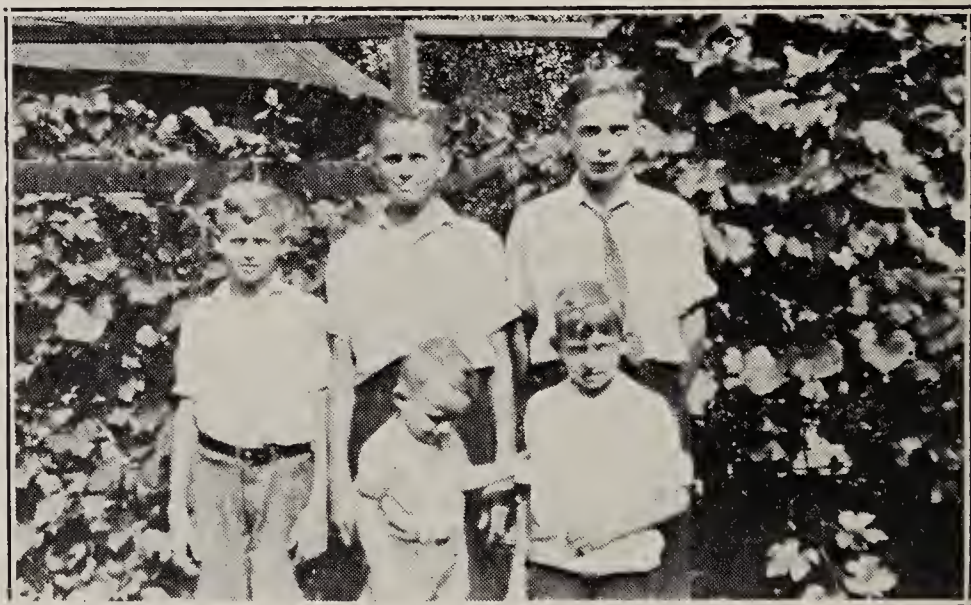
5. BYRON KINSEY, Jan. 30, 1911—

4. JOHN CHRISTOPHER KINSEY, 1884—
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1932); grade education; farmer; address: ditto.

5. CATHERINE KINSEY, Nov. 14, 1914—  
 4. JOHN CHRISTOPHER KINSEY, 1884—  
 3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
 At home; grade education; address: ditto.
5. HARRY KINSEY, Dec. 27, 1921—Jan. 4, 1922.  
 (Ancestry: ditto; lived but a week.)
5. GEORGE WILLIAM KINSEY, Feb. 22, 1923—  
 4. JOHN CHRISTOPHER KINSEY, 1884—  
 3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
 At home; address: ditto.
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5. ALVA DEAN KINSEY, Nov. 6, 1915—  
 4. ADAM EDGAR KINSEY, 1886—  
 3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
 At home; high school graduate; address: 701 Messenger St.,  
 Johnstown, Pa.



(Back Row, left to right)—JAY ALTON KINZEY, EDWARD HAROLD KINZEY, ALVA DEAN KINZEY. (Front)— ——— KINZEY, OLIN PERRY KINZEY.

5. EDWARD HAROLD KINSEY, Apr. 20, 1917—  
 4. ADAM EDGAR KINSEY, 1886—  
 3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
 2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
 At home; in school; address: ditto.



5. JAY ALTON KINSEY, Aug. 15, 1920—  
4. ADAM EDGAR KINSEY, 1886—  
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Ditto.

5. OLIN PERRY KINSEY, Mar. 10, 1925—  
4. ADAM EDGAR KINSEY, 1886—  
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

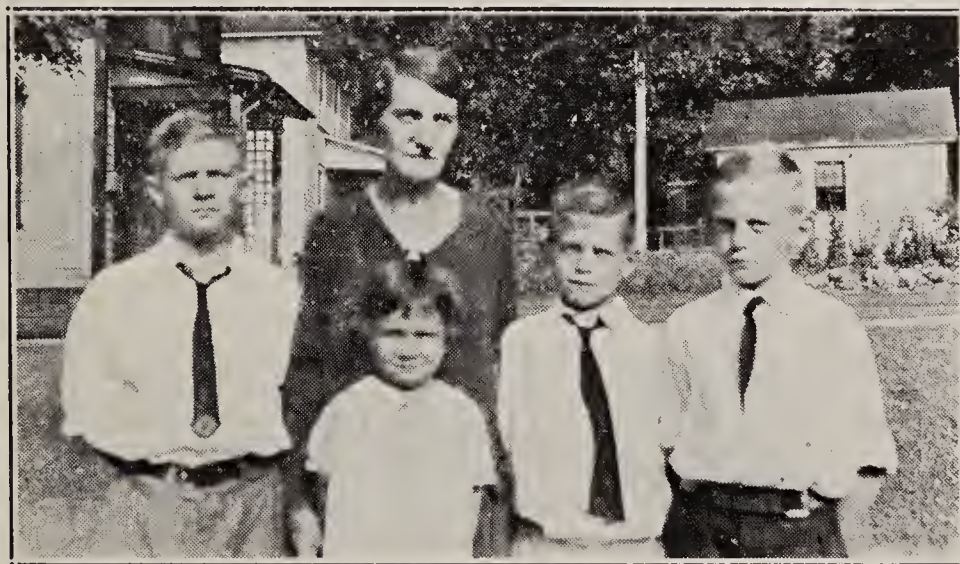
Ditto.

5. (            ) KINSEY, Mar. 31, 1930—  
4. ADAM EDGAR KINSEY, 1886—  
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unnamed as yet; ditto.

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5. FRED JAMES KINSEY, Apr. 4, 1919—  
4. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1888—  
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home; address: (Oakmont), Johnstown, Pa.



(Left to right)—FRED JAMES KINZEY, MRS. JACOB HENRY KINZEY (mother), RUTHANNA KINZEY, KARL HENRY KINZEY, MARLIN KENNETH KINZEY.

5. MARLIN KENNETH KINSEY, May 4, 1921—  
4. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1888—  
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home; address: ditto.

5. KARL HENRY KINSEY, Dec. 5, 1922—  
4. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1888—  
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
At home; address: ditto.

5. RUTHANNA KINSEY, Dec. 19, 1927—  
4. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1888—  
3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
At home; address: ditto.
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5. ADA MAY KINSEY, Dec. 21, 1892—  
4. WILLIAM PENN KINSEY, 1867—1919.  
3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.  
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Ada May married Walter Harrison Goehring, 1914; born in Evans City; grade and high school education; resides in Evans City, Butler Co., Pa.; no children.

5. WILBUR LOWRY KINSEY, Aug. 29, 1894—  
4. WILLIAM PENN KINSEY, 1867—1919.  
3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.  
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Wilbur Lowry Kinsey*, 1894—, was born at Evans City, Butler Co., Pa.; married Blanche Heckard, 1919; grade school education; carpenter; resides at Evans City, Pa.; no children (1930).

5. ERNEST DEWEY KINSEY, Jan. 18, 1898—  
4. WILLIAM PENN KINSEY, 1867—1919.  
3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.  
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
6 (1) William Chester Kinsey, May 18, 1919—  
6 (2) Mary Catherine Kinsey, July 31, 1923—

*Ernest Dewey Kinsey*, 1898—, was born in Evans City, Butler Co., Pa.; married Lillian Mary Andrew, 1916; education: High School, and University of Pittsburgh; dentist; residence: Evans City, Pa.

Dr. Kinsey is professionally what his great-great-grandfather, Jacob Kinsey, was as a colonial and community practitioner whose instrument was the American "door key" extractor. See Chapter VII. As a proof that the world is growing better, simply compare the two methods—then and now—of extracting teeth.





(Back row, left to right)—MRS. FRANK KINSEY, MRS. JOHN KINSEY, MRS. WM. P. KINSEY, GEORGE W. KINSEY, FRANK KINSEY, MRS. ADA KINSEY GOEHRING, LOURY KINSEY, JOHN KINSEY, MRS. LOURY KINSEY, MRS. JACOB HENRY KINSEY (in wheel chair). To her right—RUTH KINSEY, AND DR. E. D. KINSEY. To the left (standing)—HELEN KINSEY, HAZEL KINSEY. (Front)—WM. CHESTER KINSEY, CARL KINSEY, MALCOLM KINSEY.

5. PAUL LAVERNE KINSEY, Aug. 26, 1899—Dec. 4, 1901.

(Ancestry: ditto.)

Died in second year of age.

5. ALBERT KARL KINSEY, Oct. 14, 1913—

4. WILLIAM PENN KINSEY, 1867—1919.

3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.

2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Albert Karl Kinsey, 1913—, born in Evans City, Butler Co., Pa.; grade and high school education, student; resides in Evans City, Pa.

5. LESTER EDWARD KINSEY, Jan. 7, 1906—Nov. 2, 1908.

4. FRANKLIN ADAM KINSEY, 1873—1928.

3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.

2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died in third year of his age.

5. MALCOLM S. KINSEY, Sept. 7, 1907—

4. FRANKLIN ADAM KINSEY, 1873—1928.

3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.

2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.

1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Resides in Wilkinsburg, Pa.; unmarried (1930).

5. RUTH E. KINSEY, Oct. 13, 1910—

4. FRANKLIN ADAM KINSEY, 1873—1928.
3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1930); resides in Wilkinsburg, Pa.

5. MARY LOUISE KINSEY, May 12, 1914—Nov. 21, 1916.

(Ancestry: ditto; died in third year of age.)

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5. HELEN BLANCH KINSEY, March 2, 1910—

4. JOHN CHARLES KINSEY, 1877—
3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1930); resides in Harmony, Butler Co., Pa.

5. HAZEL GILBERT KINSEY, May 20, 1912—

4. JOHN CHARLES KINSEY, 1877—
3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1930); resides in Harmony, Butler Co., Pa.

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5. MARGARET KINSEY,

4. CHARLES BLISS KINSEY, 1865—
3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(No report.)

5. PEARL KINSEY,

(Ancestry: ditto; deceased; report lacking.)

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5. HAROLD LESTER KINSEY, May 26, 1901—

4. WILLIAM HENRY KINSEY, 1867—1924.
3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Harold Lester Kinsey*, 1901—, was born in Dixon, Ill.; married Hazel Gallotti; grade school education; salesman; resides in Chicago, Ill. No children (1931).



5. MAE LANORA KINSEY, July 9, 1904—

4. WILLIAM HENRY KINSEY, 1867—1924.
3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mae Lanora was born in Dixon, Ill.; married Joseph McDonald, 1928; grade education; clerical work; resides in Chicago, Ill. (1931); no children.

5. HELEN GERTRUDE KINSEY, Aug. 4, 1906—

4. WILLIAM HENRY KINSEY, 1867—1924.
3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Helen Gertrude married Tony Actabaski; born in Dixon, Ill.; grade education; resides in Chicago, Ill.; no children.

5. MILDRED REBECCA KINSEY, Mar. 13, 1911—

4. WILLIAM HENRY KINSEY, 1867—1924.
3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mildred is unmarried (1931); was born in Dixon, Ill.; education: two years in high school, and Business College; dental assistant; resides in Rochelle, Ill.

5. GEORGE EDWARD KINSEY, Feb. 10, 1918—

4. WILLIAM HENRY KINSEY, 1867—1924.
3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*George Edward Kinsey*, 1918—, was born in Dixon, Ill.; grade education; resides in Chicago, Ill.

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5. FLORENCE TAYLOR KINSEY, June 5, 1901—Apr. 29, 1907.

4. CALVIN OTTO KINSEY, 1874—
3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died in sixth year of age.

5. ALBERT FREEMAN KINSEY, June 25, 1903—

4. CALVIN OTTO KINSEY, 1874—
3. WILLIAM SCOTT KINSEY, 1834—1888.
2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Albert Freeman Kinsey*, 1903—, born in Cleveland, Ohio; married Gladys Mary Walmsley, 1928; education: high school, graduate Massachusetts Institute of Technology; tire designer, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; resides in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. No children (1930). (See pictures with father's.)

5. IDA CATHERINE KINSEY, Dec. 30, 1893—Mar. 24, 1901.  
4. PETER E. KINSEY, 1868—1912.  
3. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died in eighth year.

5. GEORGE WILLIAM KINSEY, June 11, 1896—June 20, 1899.  
(Ancestry: ditto; died in fourth year of age.)

5. SAMUEL H. KINSEY (Ancestry same.)  
(No report.)

5. C. MARGARET KINSEY (Ancestry same.)  
Married Frank F. Holtzman. No further report.

5. PETER CLIFFORD KINSEY (Ancestry same.)  
(No report.)

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5. MAURICE EUGENE KINSEY, Mar. 11, 1899—June 6, 1899.  
4. FRANK BENJAMINE KINSEY, 1875—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
(Died in childhood.)

5. MABEL JUNE KINSEY, June 6, 1904—  
4. FRANK BENJAMINE KINSEY, 1875—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Mabel June married Marlyn R. Fetterolf, 1923; education: Johnstown City high school graduate, 1920, completed a course in Cambria Business College (Johnstown, Pa.), graduate Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., 1924; resides in Johnstown, Pa.; children: Frank Kinsey Fetterolf, Marlyn Jane Fetterolf.

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5. HAZEL M. KINSEY, Feb. 8, 1905—July 18, 1905.  
4. AMARIAH WILSON KINSEY, 1878—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
(Died in childhood.)

5. VIONA E. KINSEY, Sept. 17, 1906—  
4. AMARIAH WILSON KINSEY, 1878—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
Viona E. married Donald C. Berkebile.
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5. RUTH MARIE KINSEY, April 4, 1904—Sept. 16, 1921.  
4. JAMES MARTIN KINSEY, 1880—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Deceased in eighteenth year.

5. MILDRED KINSEY, May 28, 1908—  
4. JAMES MARTIN KINSEY, 1880—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1930); resides at New Florence, Pa.

5. EARL KINSEY, June 6, 1910—  
4. JAMES MARTIN KINSEY, 1880—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

*Earl Kinsey*, 1910—, is unmarried (1930); enlisted in the U. S. Army Dec. 24, 1929, and is located at Fort Slocum, N. Y. (1930).

5. WOODROW KINSEY, Nov. 6, 1912—  
4. JAMES MARTIN KINSEY, 1880—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1930); resides in New Florence, Pa.

5. DOROTHY KINSEY, July 18, 1915—  
4. JAMES MARTIN KINSEY, 1880—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, New Florence, Pa. (1930).

5. PAUL KINSEY, Nov. 24, 1919—  
4. JAMES MARTIN KINSEY, 1880—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, New Florence (1930).

5. BETTY (KINSEY) SHAULEY, May 1, 1921—  
4. JAMES MARTIN KINSEY, 1880—  
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KINSEY, 1830—1912.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Betty Kinsey was twelve days old when her mother died. She was adopted by Harry and Florence Shauley.

5. BERTHA ALBERTA KINSEY, Aug. 29, 1889—Nov. 8, 1889.  
4. JOHN KINSEY, 1864—  
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(Died in childhood.)

5. RALPH PENROSE KINSEY, Nov. 8, 1890—  
4. JOHN KINSEY, 1864—  
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 6 (1) Ernest Kinsey, June 3, 1914—

*Ralph Penrose Kinsey*, 1890—, was born in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa.; married Hilda Miller, 1914; grade education; mail man; resides in Geistown, Pa.

5. ELSIE PEARL KINSEY, Aug. 14, 1893—  
4. JOHN KINSEY, 1864—  
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Elsie Pearl married Wilmer Will; grade education; born in Bedford Co.; resides in Johnstown, Pa.; children:

Alvin Will.  
Gilbert Will.  
Ardell Will.  
Vivial Will.  
Walter Will.  
Carl Will.  
Ralph Will.

5. CLARENCE BERTON KINSEY, Apr. 3, 1896—  
4. JOHN KINSEY, 1864—  
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1932); residing in Johnstown, Pa.; grade education.

5. EDNA MAY KINSEY, Feb. 11, 1899—  
4. JOHN KINSEY, 1864—  
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Edna May married Roy Miller; grade education; born in Bedford Co.; resides in Bedford Co.; children.

Goldie LaVerne Miller.  
Byron Miller.  
Joy Miller.  
Claire Miller.  
Dayton Miller.  
—— Miller.



5. IRA EUGENE KINSEY, Oct. 20, 1902—

4. JOHN KINSEY, 1864—
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married Elizabeth Burkhare, Oct. 3, 1931; grade education; born in Bedford Co.; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

5. GEORGE HOMER KINSEY, Apr. 11, 1905—Apr. 13, 1905.  
(Ancestry: ditto; died in infancy.)

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5. ARTHUR ROBERT KINSEY, Sept. 16, 1893—

4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) Mary Ellen Kinsey, 1914—

6 (2) Robert Kinsey, 1915—

*Arthur Robert Kinsey*, 1893—, born in Johnstown, Pa.; married Annie Virginia Arnold, 1913; grade education; laborer; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

5. EDGAR LEE KINSEY, Feb. 28, 1902—

4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—1932.
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1932); born in Johnstown; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

5. IVAN NELSON KINSEY, Feb. 17, 1904—

4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—1932.
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) Phillip Gordon Kinsey, Jan. 2, 1930—

*Ivan Nelson Kinsey*, 1904—, born in Johnstown, Pa.; married Mary Gordon, 1929; grade education; laborer; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

5. CLIFFORD PAUL KINSEY, Nov. 28, 1905—

4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—1932.
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married Alice Woy, 1929; born in Johnstown, Pa.; grade education; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

5. MABEL KINSEY, July 23, 1907—

4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—1932.
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1929); residing in Johnstown, Pa.; born in same city.

5. GEORGE KINSEY, April 15, 1910—  
4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—1932.  
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Johnstown, Pa.

5. ARVILLA KINSEY, Nov. 17, 1911—  
4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—1932.  
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Johnstown, Pa.

5. GERTRUDE KINSEY, Dec. 9, 1913—Oct. 1, 1915.  
(Ancestry: ditto; died in second year of age.)

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5. JOHN CRAWFORD KINSEY, Dec. 1, 1893—  
4. JACOB KINSEY, 1870—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) William Kinsey.

6 (2) Charles Edward Kinsey.

*John Crawford Kinsey*, 1893—, was born in Johnstown, Pa.; married Edna Lohr; grade education; laborer; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

5. LAWRENCE ALBERT KINSEY, May 23, 1896—  
4. JACOB KINSEY, 1870—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(No report.)

5. CLARA MILDRED KINSEY, Dec. 25, 1907—  
4. JACOB KINSEY, 1870—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Clara Mildred married Paul McCartney; children: Mary Grace McCartney.

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5. WALTER C. KINSEY, Nov. 15, 1896—  
4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.



- 6 (1) Dorothy May Kinsey, Aug. 28, 1923—Feb. 26, 1924.  
 6 (2) Mildred L. Kinsey, Nov. 10, 1925—  
 6 (3) Robert M. Kinsey, Jan. 7, 1929—  
*Walter C. Kinsey*, 1896—, born in Johnstown, Pa.; married Mary Flowers, 1922; grade education; auto mechanic; resides in Johnstown, Pa.
5. ALBERT DEWEY KINSEY, Mar. 10, 1898—  
 4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
 3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
 2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
 6 (1) Robert Paul Kinsey, Mar. 27, 1929—  
*Albert Dewey Kinsey*, 1898—, born in Johnstown, Pa.; married Sue Devine, 1928; machinist; grade education; resides in Johnstown, Pa.
5. EDNA M. KINSEY, Aug. 12, 1900—  
 4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
 3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
 2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
 Edna M. married Clarence Foreman; born in Johnstown, Pa.; grade education; resides in Johnstown, Pa.; no children (1930).
5. ELSIE VIOLA KINSEY, Feb. 11, 1902—Mar. 25, 1902.  
 (Ancestry: ditto; died after a few weeks.)
5. LEROY G. KINSEY, Apr. 11, 1904—  
 4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
 3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
 2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
 6 (1) Ruth C. Kinsey, Apr. 20, 1923—  
 6 (2) Walter G. Kinsey, Jan. 18, 1925—  
 6 (3) Harold L. Kinsey, Aug. 23, 1926—  
 6 (4) William H. Kinsey, Sept. 4, 1928—  
*Leroy G. Kinsey*, 1904—, born in Johnstown, Pa.; married Pauline Stakeman; grade education; truck driver; resides in Johnstown, Pa.
5. WILLIAM L. KINSEY, Jan. 10, 1905—  
 4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
 3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
 2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
 No children (1930); born in Johnstown, Pa.; married Sarah Gillman, 1929; grade education; truck driver; resides in Johnstown, Pa.
5. EARL W. KINSEY, May 12, 1907—  
 4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
 3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
 2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
 1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

No children (1930); born in Johnstown, Pa.; married Ethel I. Lohr, 1929; grade education; Service man; resides in Johnstown, Pa.

5. HARRY H. KINSEY, Dec. 23, 1909—

4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Unmarried (1930); home.

5. CLARENCE C. KINSEY, Sept. 17, 1914—Mar. 16, 1919.

4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(Died in childhood.)

5. RALPH D. KINSEY, Dec. 31, 1915—

4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Johnstown, Pa.

5. MARY MADELYN KINSEY, June 29, 1918.

4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Johnstown, Pa.

5. BETTY JANE KINSEY, Dec. 9, 1920—

4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Johnstown, Pa.

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5. FRANCIS KINSEY.

4. RUSSELL KINSEY, 1872—
3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(No report.)

5. VERNON R. KINSEY, Aug. 15, 1907—

4. RUSSELL KINSEY, 1872—
3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(No report.)



5. ROBERT M. KINSEY, Mar. 31, 1910—  
4. RUSSELL KINSEY, 1872—  
3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(No report.)

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5. FOREST GLENN KINSEY, Oct. 24, 1921—  
4. LORENZA DOWELL KINSEY, 1884—  
3. JOHN BOYD KINSEY, 1839—1916.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Seanor, Somerset Co., Pa.

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5. AMOS FRANK KINSEY.  
4. ROY DEWALT KINSEY, 1885—  
3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.  
2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Married; living in Prague, Oklahoma. (No further report.)

5. CHARLES KINSEY.  
4. ROY DEWALT KINSEY, 1885—  
3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.  
2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(No report; in California.)

5. CLARENCE KINSEY.  
4. ROY DEWALT KINSEY, 1885—  
3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.  
2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(No report, save at home with parents in California.)

5. DOROTHY MAE KINSEY.  
4. ROY DEWALT KINSEY, 1885—  
3. AMOS F. KINSEY, 1856—1904.  
2. DEWALT KINSEY, 1814—1897.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(Ditto as above.)

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5. LEONA ANN KINSEY, Oct. 11, 1913—  
4. EDWARD EUGENE KINSEY, 1872—  
3. ANTHONY KINSEY, 1845—1909.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home; in public schools; R. F. D. 2, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

5. VIRGINIA MARIE KINSEY, Dec. 26, 1918—  
4. EDWARD EUGENE KINSEY, 1872—  
3. ANTHONY KINSEY, 1845—1909.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
(Ditto as above.)
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5. LAURA MARIE KINSEY, Jan. 24, 1909—  
4. LEWIS ANTHONY KINSEY, 1875—  
3. ANTHONY KINSEY, 1845—1909.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Laura Marie married Robert Mackey; grade education; re-sides about five miles southeast of Cedar Rapids Iowa; children:  
Robert Mackey, Jr.

5. LOUISE ROSALIE KINSEY, Mar. 24, 1911—  
4. LEWIS ANTHONY KINSEY, 1875—  
3. ANTHONY KINSEY, 1845—1909.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Louise Rosalie married James Mackey; grade education; residence: ditto (above); children:  
James Mackey, Jr.

5. GILBERT ANTHONY KINSEY, Sept. 15, 1913—  
4. LEWIS ANTHONY KINSEY, 1875—  
3. ANTHONY KINSEY, 1845—1909.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, R. F. D. 2, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

5. ERNEST JOHN KINSEY, Mar. 24, 1917—  
4. LEWIS ANTHONY KINSEY, 1875—  
3. ANTHONY KINSEY, 1845—1909.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, R. F. D. 2, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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5. ESTHER ELLEN KINSEY, Feb. 11, 1905—May 3, 1905.  
4. BENJAMIN ERNEST KINSEY, 1877—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(Died in infancy.)

5. ERMA MAE KINSEY, Oct. 8, 1906—  
4. BENJAMIN ERNEST KINSEY, 1877—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Erma Mae married Glenn Mills.



5. ETHEL ARETTA KINSEY, May 19, 1909—

4. BENJAMIN ERNEST KINSEY, 1877—
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Ethel Aretta married Floyd Croxell.

5. KENNETH EUGENE KINSEY, Aug. 23, 1911—Sept. 28, 1930.

4. BENJAMIN ERNEST KINSEY, 1877—
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Died in twentieth year of age.

5. EVELYN EDITH KINSEY, June 24, 1914—

4. BENJAMIN ERNEST KINSEY, 1877—
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Washta, Iowa.

5. BERNERD EDMOND KINSEY, June 16, 1917—

4. BENJAMIN ERNEST KINSEY, 1877—
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Washta, Iowa.

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5. INFANT DAUGHTER), Dec. 7, 1901—Dec. 13, 1901.

4. W. CLAUDE KINSEY, 1878—
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(Deceased in infancy.)

5. MARVIN LEONARD KINSEY, Dec. 29, 1902—

4. W. CLAUDE KINSEY, 1878—
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6 (1) Howard George Kinsey, Jan. 2, 1929—

6 (2) Barbara Arlene Kinsey, May 16, 1927—

*Marvin Leonard Kinsey*, 1902—, born Woodbury Co., Iowa; married Erma Morris, 1923; farmer; grade education; resides in Tygh Valley, Wasco Co., Oregon.

5. ESTHER LEON KINSEY, Oct. 14, 1909—Jan. 14, 1910. ....

(Ancestry: ditto; deceased in second year of age.)

5. (INFANT SON), July 14, 1911—July 24, 1911.

(Ancestry: ditto; lived ten days.)

5. ARLENE MYRTLE KINSEY, Dec. 15, 1915—  
4. W. CLAUDE KINSEY, 1878—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Plymouth Co., Iowa.

5. MAYNARD CLAUDE KINSEY, Nov. 22, 1919  
4. W. CLAUDE KINSEY, 1878—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home, Plymouth Co., Iowa.

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5. C. L. KINSEY, May 12, 1903—  
4. ROY KINSEY, 1880—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

No report.

5. VERNON KINSEY, Apr. 20, 1910—  
4. ROY KINSEY, 1880—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

No report.

5. MARVEL KINSEY, June 24, 1913—  
4. ROY KINSEY, 1880—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

No report.

- 
5. LOIS LUCILLE KINSEY, May 3, 1922—  
4. HARRY KINSEY, 1886—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

At home.

5. CLYDE ARTHUR KINSEY, Jan. 4, 1925—  
4. HARRY KINSEY, 1886—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Child at home.

5. GLENN ARNOLD KINSEY, Feb. 11, 1928—Feb. 28, 1928.  
(Ancestry: ditto; lived seventeen days.)



5. VIRGINIA MAY KINSEY, Sept. 28, 1931—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—1933.  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Child at home.

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## SIXTH GENERATION

6. RUTH KINSEY, June 7, 1902—  
5. CLAUDE L. KINSEY, 1881—  
4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 
6. ROY EDWARD KINSEY, July 22, 1903—Apr. 19, 1930.  
5. RALPH W. KINSEY, 1833—  
4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

Deceased in twenty-seventh year of age.

- 
6. MILES ROSS KINSEY, Aug. 21, 1913—Jan. , 1915.  
5. G. FREED KINSEY, 1885—1924.  
4. LEMON B. KINSEY, 1856—1929.  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

(Died in second year of age.)

- 
6. JEANNE ELIZABETH KINSEY, June , 1928—  
5. DANIEL ROSS KINSEY, 1903—  
4. ALFRED WAKEFIELD KINSEY, 1865—1915.  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6. CHARLOTTE JANE KINSEY, Feb. , 1930—  
5. DAVID WOLFORD KINSEY, 1906—  
4. ALFRED WAKEFIELD KINSEY, 1865—1915.  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

- 
6. WESLEY C. KINSEY, July 14, 1923—  
5. CLIFFORD S. KINSEY, 1898—  
4. CICERO LAWSON KINSEY, 1867—  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6. RONALD DEAN KINSEY, Mar. 12, 1930—  
5. CLIFFORD S. KINSEY, 1898—  
4. CICERO LAWSON KINSEY, 1867—  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
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6. WANDA ROSE KINSEY, Mar. 11, 1927—  
5. ALFRED CLARK KINSEY, 1899—  
4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. IMOGENE KINSEY, May 11, 1921—  
5. FORD FRANK KINSEY, 1903—  
4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. FORD FRANK KINSEY, JR., Dec. 27, 1923—  
5. FORD FRANK KINSEY, 1903—  
4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. RAY CALVIN KINSEY, May 5, 1928—  
5. FORD FRANK KINSEY, 1903—  
4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. JACK BROOKS KINSEY, Mar. 24, 1931—  
5. FORD FRANK KINSEY, 1903—  
4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. GLENN EDWARD KINSEY, Dec. 29, 1926—Apr. 27, 1927.  
5. GLENN MEADE KINSEY, 1905—  
4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—  
3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.  
2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.  
(Deceased in second year.)



6. WILLIS ALFRED KINSEY, Oct. 6, 1928—

5. GLENN MEADE KINSEY, 1905—
  4. WADE HAMPTON KINSEY, 1874—
  3. HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1896.
  2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. EDISON PAUL KINSEY, Nov. 13, 1922—

5. EDISON BLAIR KINSEY, 1900—
  4. ALBERT HILLEGASS KINSEY, 1872—
  3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
  2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
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6. RALPH GORDON KINSEY, Dec. 3, 1923—

5. EDISON BLAIR KINSEY, 1900—
  4. ALBERT HILLEGASS KINSEY, 1872—
  3. JACOB KINSEY, 1844—1911.
  2. HENRY KINSEY, 1804—1876.
  1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. WILLIAM CHESTER KINSEY, May 8, 1919—

5. ERNEST DEWEY KINSEY, 1898—
  4. WILLIAM PENN KINSEY, 1867—1919.
  3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
  2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
  1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. MARY CATHERINE KINSEY, July 31, 1923—

5. ERNEST DEWEY KINSEY, 1898—
  4. WILLIAM PENN KINSEY, 1867—1919.
  3. JACOB HENRY KINSEY, 1832—1897.
  2. WILLIAM KINSEY, 1808—1879.
  1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
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6. ERNEST KINSEY, June 3, 1914—

5. RALPH PENROSE KINSEY, 1890—
  4. JOHN KINSEY, 1864—
  3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.
  2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
  1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. MARY ELLEN KINSEY, , 1914—

5. ARTHUR ROBERT KINSEY, 1893—
4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6. ROBERT KINSEY, , 1915—  
5. ARTHUR ROBERT KINSEY, 1893—  
4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—  
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 
6. PHILLIP GORDON KINSEY, Jan. 2, 1930—  
5. IVAN NELSON KINSEY, 1904—  
4. HIRAM KINSEY, 1866—  
3. DEYWALT KINSEY, 1840—1914.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 
6. WILLIAM KINSEY, ——  
5. JOHN CRAWFORD KINSEY, 1893—  
4. JACOB KINSEY, 1870—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842 22.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
6. CHARLES EDWARD KINSEY, ——  
5. JOHN CRAWFORD KINSEY, 1893—  
4. JACOB KINSEY, 1870—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 
6. DOROTHY MAY KINSEY, Aug. 28, 1923—  
5. WALTER C. KINSEY, 1896—  
4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
6. MILDRED L. KINSEY, Nov. 10, 1925—  
5. WALTER C. KINSEY, 1896—  
4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
6. ROBERT M. KINSEY, Jan. 7, 1929—  
5. WALTER C. KINSEY, 1896—  
4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
-



6. ROBERT PAUL KINSEY, May 27, 1929—  
5. ALBERT DEWEY KINSEY, 1898—  
4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. RUTH C. KINSEY, Apr. 20, 1923—  
5. LEROY G. KINSEY, 1904—  
4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6. WALTER G. KINSEY, Jan. 18, 1925—  
5. LEROY G. KINSEY, 1904—  
4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6. HAROLD L. KINSEY, Aug. 23, 1926—  
5. LEROY G. KINSEY, 1904—  
4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6. WILLIAM H. KINSEY, Sept. 4, 1928—  
5. LEROY G. KINSEY, 1904—  
4. DANIEL M. KINSEY, 1874—  
3. PETER KINSEY, 1842—1922.  
2. PETER KINSEY, 1811—1888.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
- 

6. HOWARD GEORGE KINSEY, Jan. 2, 1925—  
5. MARVIN LEONARD KINSEY, 1902—  
4. W. CLAUDE KINSEY, 1878—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.

6. BARBARA ARLENE KINSEY, May 16, 1927—  
5. MARVIN LEONARD KINSEY, 1902—  
4. W. CLAUDE KINSEY, 1878—  
3. GEORGE W. KINSEY, 1850—  
2. BENJAMIN KINSEY, 1817—1877.  
1. JACOB KINSEY, 1769—1851.
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APPENDIX I

**The Family Tree**

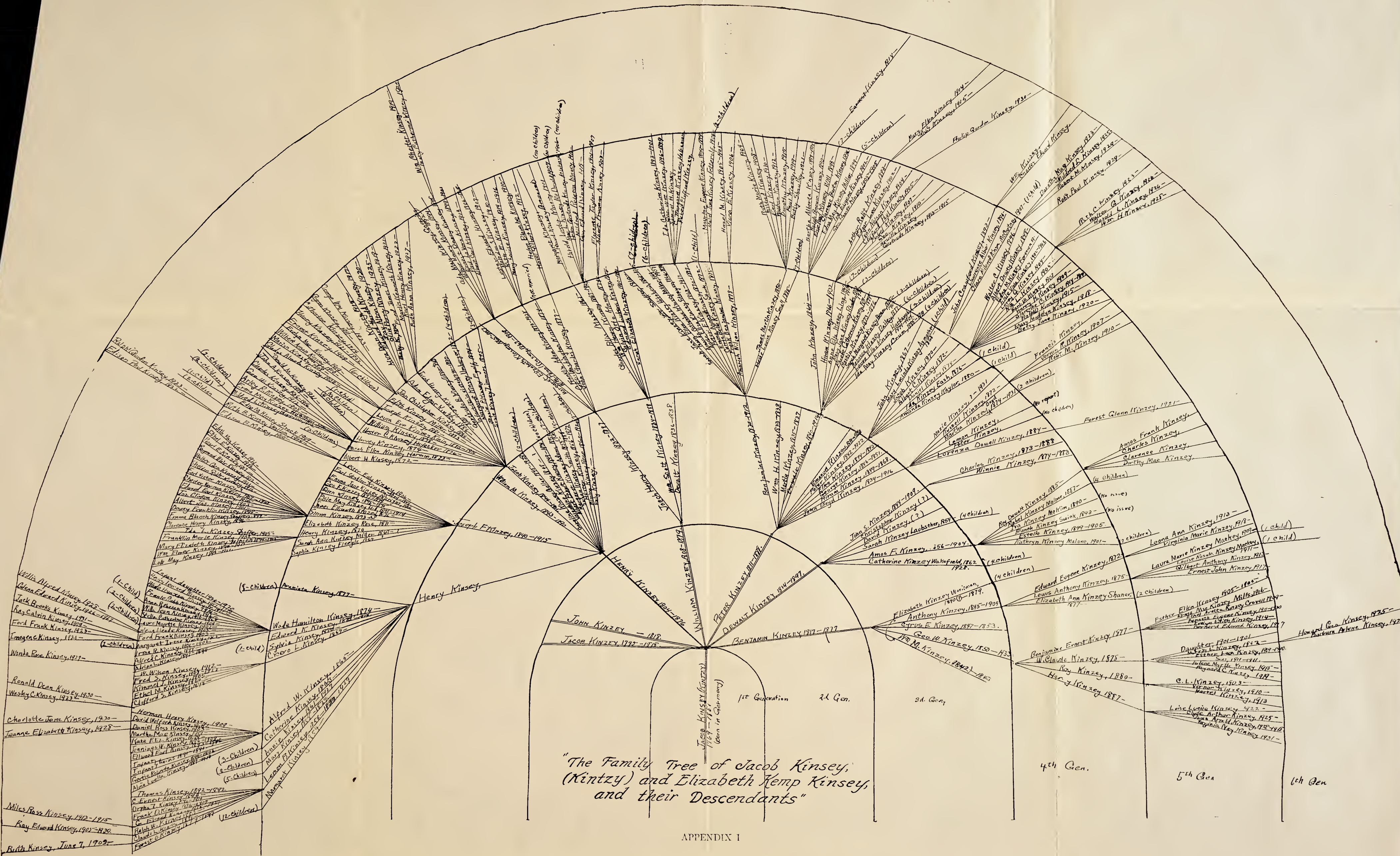




APPENDIX I

**The Family Tree**





"The Family Tree of Jacob Kinsey,  
(Kintzy) and Elizabeth Kemp Kinsey,  
and their Descendants"









## APPENDIX II

### Philip Kinsey's Application for a Survey of Land in Bedford Co., Pa.

The following Warrant for a survey of a tract of land in Bedford Co., Pa., as described in the Warrant was issued at the request or application of Philip Kinsey of Philadelphia, Pa. It was Warrant No. 8. There are no further records regarding its settlement, etc. Therefore, if it was settled upon at all, it was likely just temporary. If so, this would be the first family of Kinseys to have settled in Bedford Co., Pa., antedating Jacob Kinsey (Kintzy) by some twenty years:

Warrant No. 8

Philip Kinsey,

100 Acres

Jan. 26, 1772

BY THE PROPRIETARIES

Pennsylvania Ss

*Seal*

Rich.d Penn

Whereas it appears by the records of our Land Office that a Warrant issued on the fourth day of May 1763 to a certain Joseph Alexander for one hundred acres of land near Colonel Burd's Road\* above Fort Bedford. Beginning at the fifty-five Mile Tree joining Colonel Armstrong, Alexander Smith & John Gregg then in the county of Cumberland now Bedford County, and whereas the said Joseph Alexander by one instrument in writing dated the thirteenth day of October 1765 did assign unto Samuel Cross all his right and title of in and to the said tract of land and whereas David Hoge Esquire Sheriff of the said County by his Deed Poll dated the twenty-third day of April 1770 (reciting certain writs and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County for the recovery of a certain debt of the said Samuel Cross) did grant, bargain, sell, release & confirm the said tract of land with the Apurtenances unto Richard Tea of Carlisle in the said County to him, his Heirs & Assigns for ever. And whereas the said Richard Tea and Ann his wife by Deed dated the twenty-fourth day of April 1770 did convey the same tract of land unto Philip Kinsey of the city of Philadelphia Merchant in Fee. And whereas the said Warrant if any ever issued is not to be found nor any survey made or returned & therefore the said Philip Kinsey hath

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\*Now the Lincoln Highway.

humbly requested us to grant him our Warrant for surveying the said Tract of land.

And we favoring his request These are to authorize you to survey & layout or cause to be surveyed and layed out unto the said Philip Kinsey the said Tract of land provided the same had not been surveyed or appropriated before the date of the said Entry and to make return therof into our Secretaries Office in order for confirmation by Patent to the said Philip Kinsey on his paying our purchase Money, Interest and Quit-rent thereon due agreeable to the said Entry and for so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant, Witness Richard Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province who by virtue of certain Powers from the said Proprietaries hath hereunto set His hand & caused the Seal of Land Office to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia this twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

To John Lukens Esquire Surveyor General.

*Remarks: Richard Penn was the son of William Penn. It is of interest to note the capitalization and punctuation of the Warrant. It is printed here as it appears on the records in the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, with the exception of the entering of a few commas, and periods by the writer.*

### APPENDIX III

## Kinseys in America

As stated formerly, it has been the purpose of the author to write a history of Jacob Kinsey (Kintzy), and Elizabeth Kinsey, and their descendants only. We have confined the work to this one family and their descendants simply because we had neither the time nor the money to write the history of the Kinseys in general, as interesting as that would be to us. Consequently, we have written this work because of the immediate connection with the said ancestors and kin, and as a sort of diversion and recreation from the regular routine of vocational duties.

But that the Kinseys of the line as described and recorded in this book may know a little of the Kinseys in general in our country, we shall give just a few facts about their origin and history in America. This will be a bit convenient to us in meeting Kinseys or seeing the name here and there.

We find that John Kinsey came from England in the boat "Kent" to Burlington, N. J., in 1677.—See "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. II, p. 54. So far as we know or can find, this was the first Kinsey to come to America. (By way of parenthesis, the first white settler to locate where the city of Chicago now stands was a person by the name of John Kinsey.)

#### THE KINSEY FAMILIES AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST CENSUS, 1790

*Spelling:* Kinsey, Kense, Kensy, Kincey, Kinsay, Kinsy, Kinzee, Kinzey.

Average size of family	-	-	-	-	6.1
Total heads of families	-	-	-	-	53
All other members	-	-	-	-	268
Heads of families in Pennsylvania	-				31
Heads of families in Maryland	-				2
Heads of families in Virginia	-				3
Heads of families in North Carolina	-				14
Heads of families in South Carolina	-				3
(Other colonies none)					

—From "A Century of Population Growth  
in the United States 1790—1900."



# HEADS OF FAMILIES—PENNSYLVANIA CENSUS 1790

From "Heads of Families—Pa. Census 1790."

	Free white males of 16 yrs. and upwards including heads of families	Free white males un- der 16 yrs. of age	Free white females including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
<i>Bucks Co.</i>					
David Kinsey	1		2		
John Kinsey	2	1	2		
John Kinsey	3	2	5		
Kinsey (widow)	1		2		
John Kinsey	2	1	7		
George Kinsey	3	1	3		
Edmond Kinsey	2	1	3		
Isaac Kinsey	2	5	5		
John Kinsey	1	3	2		
Jonathan Kinsey	1	3	2		
Jonathan Kinsey	1	1	4		
Joseph Kinsey	1	2	2		
Samuel Kinsey	5	2	4		1
Wm. Kinsey	1	2	2		
<i>Philadelphia Co.</i>					
Annie Kinsey			2		
Christopher Kinsey	1	2	5		
Dan Kinsey	1	1	2		
Philip Kinsey	4	1	8	1	
Wm. Kinsey	1		2		
Henry Kinzey	1				
<i>Chester Co.</i>					
Benjamin Kinsey	1	2	5		
George Kinsey	1	4	4		
Thomas Kinsey	2	3	5		
<i>Lancaster Co.</i>					
David Kinsey	2	1	3		
<i>Dauphin Co.</i>					
George Kinsey	1	3	3		
<i>Northumberland Co.</i>					
James Kinsey	1	1	2		
Joshua Kinsey	1	2	1		
<i>Delaware Co.</i>					
Shederick Kinsey	1		2		
<i>Montgomery Co.</i>					
Thomas Kinsey				7	
<i>Berks Co.</i>					
David Kinsy	2		3		
Jacob Kinsy	1	1	1		

*Remarks:*

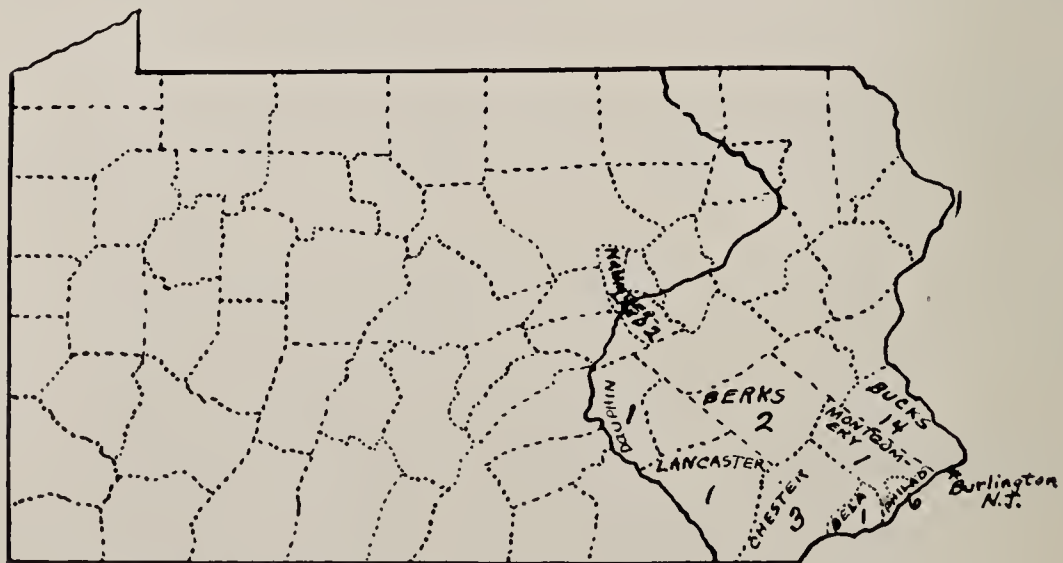
(1) There was but one Kinsey up to 1790 who held any slaves, and that but one.

(2) There was one Kinsey in Philadelphia Co. who spelled his name "—zey."

(3) The Philip Kinsey of Philadelphia Co., above, is doubtless the Philip Kinsey who made application for a survey of land in Bedford Co., Pa., in 1772. See Appendix II.

(4) It will be noted that the County containing the largest number of Kinsey families at the time of the First Government Census in 1790 was Bucks Co. This was likely due to the fact that the first family of Kinseys to locate in America was John Kinsey at Burlington, N. J. (See above). And this is just across the Delaware river from Bucks Co. The county having the next largest number of families at the time was Philadelphia Co. which had six families. This Co. was about as near Burlington, N. J., as was Bucks Co. Naturally the Kinseys crossed the Delaware river and began to spread westward. So the two counties—Bucks and Philadelphia—contained twenty out of the thirty-one families in Pennsylvania at the time of the first Census, 1790.

(5) Because of the little variation of spelling in the name, doubtless most of these families were descendants of the original John Kinsey who located at Burlington, N. J., in 1677. But no doubt a few were immigrants themselves. And around 1790, and later, there were quite a few, as our own ancestors from Germany; and as is indicated by the spelling of the name in "A Century of Population Growth in the United States 1790—1900"; also other records of immigrants.



*There were 31 families of Kinseys in Pa. at the time of the first census in 1790, distributed in the counties as indicated on the map.*

## APPENDIX IV

### Biographical Sketch of the Author

#### William Kinsey

“Kinsey, William, fifth of seven sons and seven daughters of Jacob Kinsey and Kathryn (nee Hofecker) Kinsey, was born on a farm on the Lincoln Highway, about four miles southeast of Bald Knob of the Alleghany Mountains, July 10, 1878. He remained on the farm until he was of age, during which time he received only a common school education. In 1899—1900 he taught his first term of country school, and continued teaching four years. January 4, 1904, he entered Juniata College, and graduated in the Normal English Course in 1906. He taught another four years in New Paris, and in Walnut Grove, Johnstown (Pa.). In 1910 he returned to Juniata College and received his A. B. with the class of 1913; entered Bethany Bible School (Chicago) and received his B. D. in 1915; graduate student of The Johns Hopkins University, summer of 1924.

“He was united in marriage with Minnie E., daughter of William and Sarah (nee Mohler) Howe, members of the Church of the Brethren, residing at Maitland (Pa.), the union being solemnized in Johnstown (Pa.), by William M. Howe, the bride’s brother, on May 31, 1910. They became the foster parents of Ruth and Joseph Howe, the children of William M. and Edith R. (nee Newcomer) Howe, at the decease of the father.

“He united with the Church of the Brethren in the Walnut Grove congregation, through baptism administered by David Hildebrand, in September 1903. This congregation called him to the ministry, July 30, 1908. Tobias T. Myers officiated at his installation, August 3, 1908, and he preached his first sermon in the Walnut Grove House, August 30, following. He was advanced to the second degree by the same congregation, June 21, 1910. The Lewistown congregation through the laying on of hands by John C. Swigart and Jacob H. Richard, had him ordained. September 6, 1917. He has represented his congregation at District Meeting three times; at General Conference six times. He served the Lewistown congregation (Pa.) as pastor from May 1915, to September 1918, when he took charge of the Bible Department of Blue Ridge College (Md.), which position he still fills. In 1921 he was chosen assistant



Bishop of the Frederick City congregation (Md.), and the next year bishop of the Woodbury congregation (Baltimore). He has served on several District Committees. He is at present a member of the Ministerial Board of the Eastern District of Maryland. Address, New Windsor, Md.”—*From History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania, 1781—1925.*



REV. WM. KINSEY  
On entering the  
Ministry

“KINSEY, WILLIAM.

B. Bedford Co., Pa., July 10, 1878; s. Jacob and Catherine (Hofecker) Kinsey; mar. Minnie E. Howe, May 31, 1910; *Un. Ch. of B.* (Walnut Grove Church), Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 1903; elder, Sept. 6, 1917. *Stu.* Juniata College, Normal English, 1906, B. E.; 1913, A.B., *ibia*; Bethany Bible School, Seminary Course, 1913—1915, B. D. Teacher rural and graded school, Bedford Co., Pa., 1899—1903; Prin., New Paris Schools, Bedford Co., 1906—07; Asst. Prin. and Prin. Walnut Grove High School, Johnstown, Pa., 1907—1910; Pastor Lewistown, Pa., 1915—1918; Professor of Bible, Blue Ridge College, 1918—. Author of Bible Stu-

dies and Outlines; Bible Institute and Evangelistic work. Address, New Windsor, Md.”—*From Educational Blue Book and Directory Church of the Brethren.*

In order to bring this biography up to date, a few things should be added besides the above quotations. The author terminated his professorship at Blue Ridge College in the year 1927, after a period of nine years' teaching. In 1927 he accepted the pastorate of the Elkhart City Congregation of the Church of the Brethren, Elkhart, Ind. He has since served his congregation, once as a delegate to the District Meeting of Northern Indiana; and once as a delegate to the Annual Conference. At the 1929 reorganization of the District Boards, he was made chairman of the Board of Religious Education. Besides being pastor, he was elected presiding elder or bishop of the Elkhart City Congregation for the year 1931.

He has written rather profusely for the *Gospel Messenger*, the official organ of his denomination.

Once in a great while the spirit of the poet came upon him. Hence the following selections:

## PEACE

Monarchs and princes, and presidents too,  
And law-making bodies all the way through;  
Lords of munitions, my speech is most blunt,  
You're not a whit safer than the boys at the front.  
Here is to you, 'tis to remind you:  
Gasses and germs surely will find you.  
No longer exempted, and not as of yore,  
All share alike twentieth century war.

"Villainous saltpeter" doomed feudal war lords;  
So will toxic gases, international discords,  
The "sword" is for order, and divine is the use of it;  
But force, as of war, oh, that's the abuse of it!  
Elements and humans in maddened behavior,  
Commit suicide, except for a savior.  
So war should be cast out of earth into hell;  
Such was the hope and the dream of the noble Nobel.

In the skies is a token that wars will soon cease;  
It's the Rainbow of Beauty,—the Rainbow of Peace,  
Set in the darkest of passing war clouds,  
Which envelops the earth as in gloomiest shrouds.  
The Rainbow of Promise encircles the earth,  
And rejoices the heart with a peaceful mirth;—  
And we shall war no more,—faith it's not befitting;  
Why war any more when there's glory in quitting?

A little girl, Elizabeth Jean George, seven years old, was an acquaintance for a number of years. She took sick and died after being received into the church but five months. She was a most remarkable child, and the funeral services was a task to conduct. She inspired the following poem:

### "BETTY JEAN"

"And a little child shall lead us";  
Said a Prophet long ago.  
A child! a *little* child, to lead us?—  
And yet we've found it so.  
The child was leader to the Clan;  
"The child is father of the man";  
The child, so great, O Galilean,  
Now we see, now we know.

"And a little child shall lead us";  
Such did "Betty Jean."  
A Bud of Promise, there to greet us  
When we come, "Betty Jean."  
Lead us back unto thy likeness,  
Back unto thy cheer and brightness,  
Unto thy purity and whiteness,  
Dearest "Betty Jean."

"Precious Jewels," and you were one,  
 Sweetest "Betty Jean."  
 Fairest, rarest,—but now you're gone,  
 Oh absent "Betty Jean."  
 Yet there in glory, a gem serene,  
 In Elysian fields of amber sheen,  
 Released from all unholy teen,—  
 Most happy "Betty Jean."

The following hymn was written as a result of the impression of the Kingdom of God filling the whole world and thereby uniting the nations of the world into one brotherhood, and the task to be performed to that end:

#### THE GOSPEL OF THE LORD (Matt. 24:14)

O, the Gospel of the Lord  
 Must be carried all abroad  
 E'er He comes, e'er He comes.  
 Can the Master count on you  
 As a witness strong and true  
 Till He comes, till He comes?

#### CHORUS

Beautiful feet that bear glad tidings,  
 Making all, one, no more dividings;  
 Beautiful kingdom, Christ the King,  
 Over the world this anthem ring.

Saving Gospel, saving grace,  
 Blessed boon for every race—  
 Him proclaim, Him proclaim.  
 Debtors all, ye servants are—  
 Meet thy debt, and clear the bar  
 When He comes, when He comes.

He is coming,—oh the Day!  
 "Come, ye blessed," can He say,  
 When He comes, when He comes?  
 Christ alone can save the world,  
 But ye saints must be the herald  
 Till He comes, till He comes.

One day one of his students asked him to write "something" in her autograph album. The first stanza of the following was penned for the album. The other two stanzas were written a bit later:

#### WHAT SHALL I SAY?

What shall I say that shall be worth the saying,  
 When the opportune moment comes?  
 For I note that He, in the Day of Weighing,  
 Will ask an account for the sin of the "mums."



This word of mine for communion pleas:  
Keep in touch with Him who daily sees;  
Go through this world upon thy knees.

What shall I say that shall be worth the saying,  
For we tongue away nevertheless?  
To talk and say nothing is only betraying  
The time He giveth his children to bless.  
This word of mine for service calls:  
Visit the Lord within prison-walls;  
Cheer thou and bless ere the twilight falls.

What shall I say that shall be worth the saying,  
For I must be never a blabber?  
To prate and say nothing is only my baying  
And advertises a "phool" of a gabber.  
This word of mine: Speak good, not ill,  
Make points, if talk you will;  
If not, like the sphinx, keep still.

He spent very little time in writing poetry, and this was a wise thing.

He had some talent as an artist. This manifested itself early but drawing in the schools in his boyhood days was not allowed. While taking the Normal Course in Juniata College, he received inspiration in art under the instruction of Professor David Emmert. And upon the death of Prof. Emmert, Wm. Kinsey was given charge of the Art work for the following year. Twice was he Class Artist at Juniata College. He has done much cartooning and chalk-talk work from his pulpits; in Bible Institute work; before Parent-Teachers' Meetings; Sunday School Meetings; Church Brotherhood groups; Community Church gatherings, etc. All the pen sketches of this history are by him.

*The Story of the Violin.*—When a boy of about ten or twelve years, he saw and heard for the first time a violin. A man, traveling what is now the Lincoln Highway, played from house to house for food and lodging. It was a wonderful inspiration. Then his mother was quizzed about the violin. She informed him as best she could, and among other things, said that "horse-hair from horses' tails was used in the bow, and rosin to make it screech." "So!" thought he, such common place things. So a vision began. First was the "cornstalk fiddle." Then horsehair over a shingle, also on an apple stick for a bow, well rosined. Then horse-hair stretched over a cigar box. Then an affair somewhat resembling a violin in shape, constructed from thin boards, and supplied with a set of steel violin strings which cost ten cents. The fifth was constructed

quite like the regular violin, from soft wood for the body, maple wood for the neck, and thin hickory for the sides. The bow was constructed from a broom handle. The sixth and last instrument was quite nearly what a violin should be, constructed from maple and hemlock, etc. On this instrument about a dozen lessons were taken. But now the boy was grown up, no money to take lessons, muscles were matured, other responsibilities began pressing for attention, and the music was dropped. Whatever was in remained there, except for some of the "old time" selections picked up by "ear," such as "Pop Goes the Weasel"; "Irish Wash Woman"; "Devil's Dream," Etc. Such selections were the "classics" of the purely rural folks of that day. By and by, he came to appreciate classical music, but technique is impossible from mature and set muscles which were never trained. So some selections, like a "Minuet in G," perchance, is occasionally played for self-amusement.

Well, there was six different constructions in the series before an actual violin was made. It was a sort of an evolution, but the boy's vision was realized. The last two instruments are still in the maker's possession, awaiting the Kinsey Museum.

*The beginning of Wm. Kinsey's education and teaching career.*—When twenty-one years of age, he had barely an eighth grade education, due to home duties and farm life which seemed not to allow much or regular attendance at school. On becoming of age he attended his first local Summer Normal School, in Schellsburg, Pa., to prepare for teaching. A teacher's Provisional Certificate was received on condition that he would buy a "Patterson's Elements of Grammar," and "brush up" on that subject. The promise was made County Superintendent, J. Anson Wright, the book was purchased and all was faithfully carried out. There were tears of joy, and thanksgiving to God for answered prayer. The expenses of this summer's schooling was met by earning ten dollars and seventy-five cents from chopping off a clearing, borrowing ten dollars from his oldest brother, and nine dollars more from his pastor, the Rev. Daniel G. Hetrick, of Schellsburg, Pa. The Joint School (midway between Schellsburg and New Buena Vista) was his first to teach, seven months term, at twenty-one dollars and seventy-five cents per month. Second, he taught the Burns School, at twenty-four dollars and sixty-five and one half cents per month. (The half cent was given the teacher one month, and retained by the treasurer of the school board the next.) His third school was the Piper School, Hopewell

twp., Bedford Co., Pa., at twenty-six dollars and seventy-five cents per month. His fourth school to teach was the intermediate grades in the borough of New Paris, Bedford Co., Pa., at thirty dollars per month. This teaching was done between 1899—1903, and makes an interesting comparison in salaries paid then and now. It will explain also why students came out of college with contracted debts.















